THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Galloway & Co. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869. Volume Twelve---Number 180

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

TERMS for 1869:

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Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Street car excursions are fashionable in Utica.

England anticipates another rebellion in India.

The Augusta (Georgia) police cost $44,000 a year.

The *Round Table*, from first to last, lost about $50,000.

The last Indian romance is the work of Vincent Collier.

Cincinnati has a ghost, and is correspondingly elated.

Brignoli's campaign South and West has netted him $15,000.

The "Arabian bend" is to be the "thing" now on the seashore.

Coffee is grown in Los Angelos county, California.

A late Newark cobbler is now pegging away into $200,000.

Henry J. Raymond's estate is valued at $450,000.

James E. Richardson has quit the Little Rock *Republican*.

John N. Bowen has become editor of the Vaiden (Mississippi) *Times*.

A considerable snow squall visited Page county, Virginia, on the 9th inst.

The Knoxville gas works have been sold to a Northern company for $70,000.

Dr. L. P. Blackburn is planting on the Arkansas river, below Pine Bluff.

It is proposed to erect a Jewish Theological College in Berlin, Prussia, for the education of rabbis and preachers.

Pat Mockler, city clerk of Cairo, has been removed from office for corruption.

A Pennsylvania infant blew her cheeks out while trying to eat a torpedo.

Wendell Phillips says he will give Grant six months' trial. Then he will scalp him.

A water works company has been organized in Wilmington, North Carolina.

Robert Tyler, son of the ex-President, declines to run for Mayor of Montgomery.

George H. Venable, editor of the Petersburg (Virginia) *Index* died in that city on the 18th.

Wilmington, North Carolina, is claimed to be one of the most healthful of Southern cities.

Rockingham county, Virginia, claims to have raised 500,000 bushels of wheat the present season.

A bridge over the Kentucky river at Brooklyn will soon be built, at a cost of about $50,000.

Anthony West (colored), who murdered Anthony West, near Aberdeen, Mississippi, has been arrested.

H. Proskel's jewelry store, in St. Louis, was robbed of eight thousand dollars' worth of diamonds Friday.

Colonel Luttrell, a highly respectable citizen of Knoxville, and the former Postmaster, is out for the State Senate.

A couple of men in Owensboro, Kentucky, failed in a general attempt to kill each other last week.

Abraham Lee, the man who drew the Crosby Opera House, died in Cincinnati Sunday, of heart dropsy. He was fifty years old.

"Rats," "mice" and "frizzes" to be worn under the hair, to fill it out, are almost superceded by light combs and wire ribbon.

Five hundred more ships have cleared from Boston for foreign ports since January last than in the corresponding period in 1868.

Chicago has invented a moveable church for use in Kansas. It accommodates 1500 worshipers and folds up nicely when meeting is over.

Another correspondent informs us that the Fourth of July will occur again on Sunday in 1875. The subject is open for further illustration.

The New York *Times* (Radical) impugns both the fidelity and capacity of the present administration of the custom-house in New York city.

Nellie Hutchinson, of the *Revolution*, does the New York correspondence for several Western papers, among the rest the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

A man in New York has invented a rat-trap, which kills the animal instantly, throws its body in the air, and sets itself for another victim.

Lotta is now convulsing the fast bound citizenesses of Salt Lake, and is called by the critic of the *Telegraph* the greatest comedienne of the age.

Light frizzled curls are worn about the chignon, with a velvet bandeau cut bias, for plain dress, and the gayest of sigrettes for a more elaborate toilet.

A certain Virginia town does not allow old maids. When the girls reach thirty, the young men draw lots, and the lucky ones make up a purse for the victim.

It is stated in the Cincinnati *Commercial* that the Hon. H. Greeley is not only a pillar of the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, but also one of its soundest sleepers.

The great needle manufactory of Carl Schleicher in Schonthal near Duren, on the Rhine, exported in the year 1868 no less than 340,000,000 of sewing needles.

It is calculated that the quantity of beer annually produced in Europe exceeds 1,300,000,000 gallons. Bavaria produces most in proportion to her population, and Russia least.

Henry W. Carles, a well known citizen of Amherst, Virginia, and for nearly fifty years a member of the bar of that county, died on Saturday last at the ripe old age of seventy-six years.

MAMMOTH CAVE.

The Memphis Explorers and Their Movements.

A Journey Over the Long Route---Adventures In "Fat Man's Misery" and on "Echo River"---Brilliant Display of Lights and Entrancing Music Under Ground---A Dinner in the Bowels of the Earth, Etc.

Special Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]

MAMMOTH CAVE, KY., July 23, 1869.

Drop your quills, gentlemen; let the public interests take care of themselves; leave the dust and heat of the city, and sojourn with us a brief season up here at the mouth of Mammoth cave, among the Green river hills of Kentucky. You will find as pleasant and gay a party of explorers as ever visited the cave, grand and romantic scenery, rugged exercise, good and substantial fare, fun, adventure, bracing mountain air, sylvan streams and cascades, mighty forest trees, youth, beauty, wit, gallantry and all that can please the eye, gratify the senses and invigorate both mind and body. Come up here and be relieved of professional vexations, dyspepsia and all the ills with which you may be afflicted. In all the raubles of your correspondent he has never found a more inviting resort nor more delightful company. He would take Mammoth Cave to Memphis, and has considered various ways and means, but without success; he can, therefore, only invite you and the readers of the AVALANCHE to come to it and see something to wonder at and experience pleasures to be treasured up for life.

A DAY OF REST.

It is a glorious day; the sky is as clear as a mountain lake; the sun never shone more brightly, and the breeze that wafts the great forest trees of the hotel grounds is delightful and bracing; thoughts are free, and the merry laughter of the excursionists, mingling with the songs of birds, makes exquisite music. The "long route" through the cave was done yesterday with the most gratifying success, and to-day is devoted to rest, light pastimes, discussion of all that was seen and heard in connection with the wonders of nature, while a few are already making preparations with a view to the journey homeward. Our Louisville friends are in the cave, and with the exception of a few straggling visitors there are none to occupy the hotel but ourselves. The prospect is a curious one. At the door of one of the cottages four of the elder gentlemen of the party are enjoying a quiet game of euchre. On the gallery of the hotel a Louisville swain who deserted his party at the sight of the fair Miss Katie P——, is contending sharply with several Memphis gentlemen for the favor of that young queen of beauty. Wes. Sneed is whispering soft tales to the equally charming and coy Miss ——, under the shade of a tall old oak. At the foot of another tree a quiet, sensible looking gentleman is reading the last number of the AVALANCHE received. In the billiard room, (which is located in the center of the grounds), the Misses Mary W—, Mattie McC—— and Mary T——, with Messrs Williams, the dashing, Leslie, Marmaduke and others as instructors, are handling cues and balls in a manner more amusing than scientific. Over yonder Major Dennis is reading some gems of poetry to the beautiful and graceful Miss Ella W. N——. Near by Messrs. Shropshire and Dave Hadden are entertaining the petite and light-footed Miss Blanche S——, while on the left there is silvery laughter at the expense of Messrs. Jim Speed and Flint Hillsman, the funny men of the party. All are variously engaged and so absorbed as to be forgetful of the fact that there's a "chiel amang 'em takin' notes." There is talk of starting homeward to-night, and of remaining over till to-morrow to explore Proctor's cave, which is some three miles from here. It is probable the former will be the programme, as most of the party desire to get home before Sunday. Mr. H. H. Potter and family will remain here several weeks.

THE LONG ROUTE.

Yesterday our party went over the "long route" in the Cave, starting at nine o'clock a.m., and getting back at sun-down. It numbered about thirty, to which were added several ladies and gentlemen from Louisville and Brownsville. Each and all were dressed and equipped after the manner described in my last letter. There was some uneasiness at the start, as to the ladies. Could they stand the fatigues of the journey? Some of the gentlemen suggested going only as far as Echo river, about four miles, and returning from that point. But, no, the ladies would listen to no such programme; they were determined to go the whole route or not enter the cave. "You could not walk the length of Main street without fatigue when at home," said one gentleman to his fair companion. "Don't care for that; I am bound to see all there's in this cave, at all hazzards," was the spirited reply, and one which expressed the sense of all the ladies of the party. Henry, the guide, was appealed to and remarked that, as a general thing, ladies were better cave-travelers than gentlemen. So off we started, two by two, down the stony defiles from the hotel gardens to the mouth of the cave. Here we waited until Henry came up with the lamps, which were lighted and distributed among the gentlemen. The word forward was soon given, and the exploration commenced. Two darkies with large baskets of provisions brought up the rear, while near the van appeared Wes Sneed's man of general utility, with a large havorsack full of various kinds of "pain-killer." Wes had heard of explorers being bruised in the cave, and that under such circumstances light doses of "pain-killer" are good to take. A provident man is Sneed on all occasions, and doubly so was he on this occasion; he had "pain-killer" for ladies as well as gentlemen. That for the ladies was of a mild description. Singular enough, it was all for inward application, no matter what the character of the injuries. Your correspondent, with a staff and lamp in his left hand, and a lady holding fast to his right, took position immediately behind the guide, of whom he had numerous questions to ask, and the others followed close behind in like order, each chatting gaily with his fair companion or commenting upon the wonders of the subterranean world we were exploring. A current of cool air extinguished two or three of the lamps as we entered the Narrows, just within the mouth of the cave, the main portion of which is six miles in length, as far as explored. It varies from forty to one hundred feet in hight, and from one hundred to three hundred feet in width, and presents a continuous succession of arcades, domes, grottos, avenue, halls, chambers, rotundas, pits, precipices, crags, cliffs, defiles, and other formations of nature too numerous to mention and wonderful to contemplate. Involuntarily the beholder apostrophizes nature with the poet:

"How mighty, how majestic are thy works!
Wish what a pleasing dread they swell the soul,
That sees astonished and astonished sings."

The Narrows passed, we enter the Rotunda, the floor of which is strewn with wooden water-drains and various kinds of machinery used by the saltpeter miners during the war of 1812, and the sides lined with vats. The wood of which these are made show no signs of decay. It is said nothing decays in these strange recesses. The guide presented me with the remains of a cane torch that was used years ago by Indian explorers, and to me it is sound as if taken from its tomb only yesterday. To the right Audubon's avenue leads off for about half a mile, to a chamber of stalactites. Millions of bats hybernate here during the winter. At the entrance of this avenue are the small cottages built fifteen years ago for the accommodation of victims of consumption, some of whom died there, as stated in a former communication. Some of the patients who lingered here three or four months presented a frightful appearance. Their faces were entirely bloodless, the eyes sunken, and the pupils dilated to such a degree that the iris seemed to be visible, so that whatever the original color of the eye might have been, it now appeared black. The awful silence of this place is astonishing. One can distinctly hear the heart pulsations of his companions at a distance of several feet, when all are quiet, and the beats of his own can be counted. Thunder is never heard, and a gentleman who was in the cave once during an earthquake experienced no shock whatever, although there was immense commotion without. The depth below the surface of the earth at this place is about 180 feet. Here we were directly under the dining-room of the hotel. I should have stated that the long route includes the first two miles of the short route. This will account for references to places spoken of in my last letter. Passing from the Rotunda through great over-hanging cliffs, similar to those of Kentucky river, we next entered what is called the Methodist Church, which is forty feet in hight by eighty feet in diameter. Here, from a natural gallery or pulpit, composed of a ledge of rocks twenty-five feet in hight, the gospel was expounded to the miners by a Methodist minister more than fifty years ago. Hence the name. The logs which were used as benches remain as originally placed by the miners. How fitting a place for the expounding of the words of the Almighty, if it be true that

"In contemplation of created things
By steps we may ascend to God."

We pass on, mind and eye wrapt in wonder, through various passages and chambers and around the Giant's Coffin into the Deserted Chamber, so named from the fact that at this point the water left the main cave to reach Echo river after it had ceased to flow out of the former into Green river. In other respects it is devoid of interest. On the way we pass wagon tracks and the print of oxen's feet on the sand floor, now petrified almost to the consistency of stone. These impressions were made, doubtless, in the time of the miners. We have many a step to go to reach the Maelstrom, which is nine miles from the mouth of the cave, and there are many perilous ascents and descents by the way, so we must hurry forward. Wooden Bowl Cave is next entered. It is in form like a wooden bowl inverted, and the first explorer found in it a wooden bowl of the kind commonly used by the Indians. Communicating with it is Black Snake Avenue, which leads from the main cave near the stone cottages, and is serpentine in course, with walls and ceiling of black rock. Passing from Wooden Bowl Cave to Martha's Palace, a chamber of no particular note or attraction, we descend an abrupt declivity in the rocks, broken by artificial steps, called the Steeps of Time. It is of laborious and dangerous ascent. The Palace is forty feet in hight and sixty in diameter, with walls and ceiling of rock, presenting here and there facings of white and black gypsum. Next we come to Side-Saddle Pit, the outlines of which are suggestive of the name. To reach this we pass through an arched way in the rocks that gives evidence of having once been the channel of running water, like many other sections of this underground world, formed by the action of that persistent chiseler of Nature. Imagine the ages occupied in these wonderful formations. The Pit is ninety feet deep and twenty feet wide at the mouth. A few feet to the left is Minerva's Dome, fifty feet high and fifty wide. Pit and Dome have been cut out of the solid rock by the solvent action of water, containing carbonic acid in solution, and are still enlarging from the same cause. Beyond is the Bottomless Pit. A tremor runs through the party as the guide announces the name, and cautions are the footsteps on the bridge of Sighs, a wooden structure by which it is crossed. If one should slip or fall now! Laughter was silenced while crossing this terrible place, and was renewed again, when, after safely across, our companion Somerville inquired of the guide whether the "old gentlemen" were at home. On we go. Lights are seen ahead and strains of music fall on the ear. It is the Boston Peace Jubilee, suggested Speed. Reveller's Hall was the place, and here we came upon the band for the second time, which had preceded the party into the cave, at the suggestion of Wes. Sneed. It consisted of two violins, a base viol and horn. The music ceased as we came in. It sounded among the rocks and cliffs in a thousand echoes, and had, on the listener, the effect of as many instruments. A halt was ordered, and the guide counted the party to see that none were missing. We then sat down for a few minutes, during which it was discovered that many of the company had sustained bruises, whereupon Wes. Sneed's panacea for all ills and aches was produced. It was keenly relished, even by the ladies, and stimulated all for further efforts. It is common for exploring parties to come to a rest in this hall, and bring fourth the potables, swallowed with which are the health and safety of all, accompanied by many a merry jest or witticism as the terrors through which they have passed are discussed and digested. It is from this the hall, which is twenty feet in hight and forty in diameter, derives its name.

Having sufficiently refreshed and rested, the order to forward is given, and on we go, passing through a low archway, about four feet in hight, called the Valley of Humility, to the Scotchman's Trap. The guide has no knowledge of the origin of the name. The Trap is a circular opening in the rocks, about five feet in diameter, through which it is necessary to descend to continue the journey, and over which hangs a huge rock, which, if it were to fall, would completely close the avenue leading to Echo river. If it should close, however, there are three ways by which escape might be effected. An avenue beyond enters Bottomless Pit, 175 feet below the mouth, from which a person might be drawn by ropes; another means of escape would be by Bunyan's Way, which leads into Pensacola avenue, and a third by Spark's avenue and Mammoth Dome.

We next come to Fat Man's Misery. It is a narrow, tortuous avenue of 150 feet in length, cut through the solid rock by the mechanical action of water. The lower part of the avenue varies in width from eighteen inches to three feet, and the upper from four to ten feet. In hight it varies from four to eight feet. A portion of it is therefore appropriately termed Tall Man's Misery. As we approach this passage the fact is announced by the guide, which is followed by shouts of laughter from the party. Our friend Shropshire, who though not exactly obese, is the stoutest of the party, becomes at once the object of general interest and commisseration, all of which he bears with becoming fortitude and good humor. The head of the column emerges on the other side into a large chamber termed Great Relief, and is greeted with music by the band, which here awaits us. A halt is ordered to await the arrival of those in the rear, who are struggling through the low and narrow pass. As Shropshire emerges he is greeted with cheers and plaudits, which he gracefully acknowledges. The party is again counted by the guide, and forward is again the word.

But to continue in detail Messrs. Editors, would take more space and time than either of us can afford, so we pass on to Echo river, glancing by the way at the beauties and horrors of River Hall, Bacon Chamber, Spark's Avenue, the Dead Sea, the Rocky Mountains, and the Natural Bridge which spans it, Lake Lethe and the Great Walk, with its wet floor of sand. The Dead Sea is passed by a terrace on its right, which is slippery and dangerous. The water lies forty feet below, and looks black and gloomy. River Styx is four hundred and fifty feet long, and from fifteen to forty feet in width, with a depth of forty feet. It has a subterranean communication with other rivers of the cave, and when Green river rises to a considerable hight, has open communication with all. The Natural Bridge, by which we cross, is thirty feet above the water. The view from the bridge, when the far bank of the river is illuminated by a Bengal light, is awfully sublime. Lake Lethe is five hundred feet long, and is descended in boats to Great Walk, which leads to Echo River. A rise of five feet in Echo river covers Great Walk and lows boats to pass all the way from Lake Lethe. The walls of the walk are of white limestone and the floor is of yellow mud, which shows recent presence of water. During freshets in Green river the walk is entirely filled with water, and it is not uncommon for Lake Lethe to rise sixty feet and submerge the iron railing on the terrace above the Dead Sea.

At Echo river we again overtake the band. They are about to embark to ascend to Silliman's Avenue, a distance of a mile. Flint Hillsman and Miss Nellie Smith accompany them in the boat, and the rest of the party pass around a ledge of rocks, a few hundred feet, to another opening on the river. Here they await the arrival of boats to convey them on; and while seated and standing on the steep, rocky bank the boat with the band appears. The reflection of the lights in the clear water is magnificent, and the charm of the music is indescribable. It sounds as if from a master orchestra, and revelers are in thousands of echoes along the avenue, which is the channel of the beautifully transparent river. Hillsman and Miss Nellie stand in the stern waving their lamps as the boat passes the steep bank. The appearance of the party on the bank, especially of the ladies in their variegated Bloomer and Turkish costumes, is picturesque beyond description. It was like a weird or gipsy scene in some grand opera. The band passed on, and in a few minutes we were in Silliman's Avenue, where the ladies gaily singing, the music of the band having ceased or died away in the distance. It was a joyous and delightful trip. So clear was the water that by the dim and uncertain light of our lamps rocks fifteen and twenty feet below the surface could be distinctly seen. In time we reached the starting point, where the band awaited us. The vocal music ceased and the band struck up a lively air, which continued till all were safely landed. We are all at last upon the bank—a river bank 400 feet below the surface of the earth. How weird the lights, how grotesque the moving figures. Are we inhabitants of earth, or is this some scene in Fairyland? Listen to the low murmur of the waters! See the clouds of flowing drapery above us. Before us are halls and avenues silent as death. Look on these stalactites and yonder festoons of gypsum. What romantic richness! We gaze in wonder and with bewildered delight. Onward again and we are in Silliman's Avenue, which is a mile and a half long, and presents in irregular order such attractions as Cascade Hall, Dripping Spring, the Infernal Regions, Ole Bull's Concert Room, the Hill of Fatigue, and the Sea Serpent. We pass murmuring streamlets and plashing cascades unperceivable, but we hear the music of their soft waters. Soon after to the right is Roaring River, with its eyeless fish. Yonder leads Rhode's Arcade, in which is Lucy's Dome, the highest dome in the cave. The Pass of Elghor comes next. It is two miles in length and contains the Fly Chamber, Table Rock, Corinna's Dome, Black Hole of Calcutta, Stella's Dome, the Chimes, Hebe's Spring, and a little further on that body of water termed Mystic River, the extent of which is unknown.

Ascending a ladder near Hebe's Spring we enter Martha's Vineyard. The walls and ceiling are covered with formations of gypsum resembling thick clusters of grapes. Yonder is the avenue which leads to the Holy Sepulchre, above the Pass of El Ghor. Here are beautiful stalactitic and stalagmitic formations. Take a hasty glance, for the day is advancing, and move on; some of the party are clamoring for lunch. We enter Washington Hall. Here it is customary for long route explorers to halt. In the distance we see our Louisville friends, to the number of about thirty, seated and engaged in the interesting operation of eating. They talk of turning back. We pass on to Snowball Room and there encamp. Ye gods! what beauties are here. Formations of white gypsum, like snowballs, dot the ceiling all over. The baskets are opened and

DINNER UNDERGROUND

is commenced. What a meal was this. The feasts of the gods were never more delicious, and never was there greater absence of ceremony. Cold chicken and ham, with a brace of pickles, pies, tarts and cakes, rapidly disappeared and were washed down with draughts of claret and champagne wine. Hungry as all were, there was enough and to spare. We will not linger over the scene. A siesta of half an hour followed, during which the gentlemen discussed their cigars. It was now two o'clock or more, and we were seven miles from the mouth of the cave, with two miles farther to go over the Rocky Mountains to reach the Maelstrom, and the farthest explored point of the cave. The guide gives the order to forward, and about twenty fall in behind him. The balance of the party conclude to await their return. Your correspondent is of the number to remain. The others pass on through "Mary's Bower," with its countless rosettes of gypsum, through Diamond Grotto, with its crystals of selenite, to the Mountains, and then return. In their absence those who tarried behind carved their names in the rock or gypsum, or rested. Here will be found the names of your correspondent and of the AVALANCHE, of the Misses Mary W—— Mary T——, Blanche S——, and of Wes Sneed and Flint Hillsman, coupled with those of their fair intended. Would you know who they are? Then penetrate these subterranean passages and learn!

At length we are bound homeward. The path is rugged, but the ladies brave it well, and utter no word of complaint. Again we are at

ECHO RIVER,

and again we take the perilous voyage. People have been lost here. What if our boat should capsize and the lights be extinguished? Who could hope to escape in this impenetrable darkness? But Henry, the guide, is careful and there is no danger. Look once more on this moving panorama and hear the sweet voices of the ladies in song, as we ascend the river flowing through these walls of rock. This indeed is the most interesting portion of the route. For many years Echo river terminated the long route. Stephen, the old guide and explorer, could not be induced to cross it, until he was forced to it some by a couple of explorers from Louisville. Beyond it lie the greater beauties of the cave. To stop at Echo river is to miss the grandest sights of all. The music imparts a charm that is indescribable.

DAYLIGHT, HO!

In time we are back through Fat Man's Misery and in the main avenues of the cave. Dave Hadden has had a serious time of it in Tall Man's Misery, and looks tattered and torn, but is as good humored as ever, echoes the laughter of the delighted ladies

THE AVALANCHE.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WEDNESDAY, ::::: JULY 27, 1869

VOLUME 2. NUMBER 30.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GLAZIER—H. R. SHERROD, of Fayette, announces himself as a candidate for Glazier, subject to the decision of the Universal Suffrage, Reduced Taxes, Low Rents Convention. Office on Hernando road, near the Court House. Will be found at home in time of peace, on which account he is authorized to commit his claims to the people of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton counties.

jy17

In accordance with the request of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for Glazier in the next General Assembly, from the county of Madison. Hay wood, Leather trade.

D. C. SLAUGHTER.

WANTS.

WANTED—A young lady of experience desires a situation as governess. She is competent to teach in the higher English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. Music will be given and required. Address, stating terms per month, Miss A. B. C., care of Dr. B. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian.

jy27

WANTED—Situation, by a "liquor connoisseur," who understands the manufacture of liquor flavors, oil of cognac and the different grades of wines and cordials to perfection. Satisfaction guaranteed and references furnished. Address,

E. HARTLAND,
Box 3,258, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with bother the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office.

jy27

LOST.

Lost on Adams street, a small black and tan terrier dog. Any one leading me to or returning him to No. 112 Adams will be suitably rewarded.

jy24

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE—An ornate and elegant Counter and Office Desk.

W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

FOR SALE—A superb harness and saddle Mare.

W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

FOR SALE—A fine young saddle and harness Mare. Has all the gaits, and is fast. Price, $200. Inquire at Madden's Stable, Exchange Alley, Main and Front.

jy13

STRAYED—STOLEN.

STRAYED—From McGhee's station, on the 7th inst., a dark bay or brown horse, about 15 hands high; body short; a little spot in the forehead; not shod. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery to me, at Bethel Station.

R. F. BRADFORD.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—From 5th of August, or 8th of September, the cool and spacious "ATREE" RESIDENCE, on Hernando Road, near the Court House. The place is healthy.

W. A. WHEATLEY, Real Estate Agent, Bethel Block.

TO RENT—Large frame house, in good repair, on Lauderdale street, two doors south of Jefferson. Inquire of B. F. Anderson at 67 Madison, or Jas. Lee, at his residence, 16 Madison street.

jy18

TO RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front.

jy14

TUESDAY, ::::: JULY 27, 1869

For Universal Suffrage Ticket

FOR GOVERNOR,

WITT C. SENTER.

FOR SENATOR,

JOHN CUBBINS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

H. TOWNSEND,
SAM H. JONES.

FOR FLOATER,

H. R. SHERROD,
Of Fayette.

Election, August 5th, 1869.

GENERAL FORREST, in a letter dated Aberdeen, July 10th, to H. HALE, of Columbus, Mississippi, says: "I have perfected financial arrangements which, with the help of the county subscription in Alabama, which will enable me to bring the road to the Mississippi river. * * * * So soon as Aberdeen, Columbus, Monroe and Aberdeen have voted the subscription I will commence the work on that end of the line." Columbus and Lowndes county have already voted the subscription, and I have no doubt Monroe and Aberdeen will do likewise in a short time." Major W. J. SYKES, of this county, in a speech at Okalona on the 17th of this month, said "that the Mobile & Ohio Road was not in opposition, but was auxiliary to the Memphis and Selma road, and would connect with that road at the earliest practicable place. He stated the opinion that the President and Directors of the Memphis and Okolona road intended to locate their line through Aberdeen and Okolona, and would receive great assistance in the way of freight and travel from the Tupelo road. General FORREST, he said, was doing all in his power to hasten the completion of the Selma road, and should receive the support of the counties and people on the line. It now seems probable that, not only will a road from Selma to Okolona be built, but that there will be a connection with Elyton, Alabama, also with the Selma road. These roads will greatly benefit Mississippi and Alabama, but unless the people of this, Holly Springs and Pontatoc in this market they will derive few of the benefits. How long will this lie still and see this great line of trade and travel pass by her doors to St. Louis and Louisville? In speaking of the mineral region of Alabama, Major SYKES said in his Alabama speech: "it (the Elyton road) would run through the iron and lead region of Sanford, the coal of Walker, the coal, iron and marble of Jefferson and Walker county, Alabama, is a part of the great coal region, and has an inexhaustible quantities of mineral. It is in the bottoms of the rivers and of the creeks, in the sides of the hills, and in fact everywhere. The development of the coal and iron region will be more to enrich Mississippi and Alabama than all other causes combined, and will make Memphis the city of the West?" General FORREST, in his letter to Mr. HALE, says if that is, if Columbus and Lowndes will extend the aid that she had given twelve months will not have failed before Selma and Columbus are ready for rail." This is good news for Mississippians, but unless we bestir ourselves and commence the road at once, we will lose the benefit of the Selma and Elyton connection. How long, how long, will Memphis and the county neglect this great enterprise?

Every Conservative journal in Haywood District ardently supports Mr. SLAUGHTER, and the Brownsville nominee for Senator. The Jackson *Sun* and *Whig* are giving their influence to the ticket, like true men. Ignoring the local discussions that have once threatened results so disastrous.

And the Tipton *Record*, too, is at first seemed, undecided, has at last boldly and manfully, and is now hot shot into the trickster McKee, who seeks to elect the STOKES ticket by appeals to local prejudice. The *Record* takes McCALL's circular for a text, and after exposing his charlatanry, thus concludes:

> We had fondly hoped that all subterfuge, trickery and "local issues" would have been laid aside on this occasion, and that those who asked the support of the people, who truly desired to serve the county and not themselves, would have long since regarded the Hon. J. R. McCALL as a fair meaning man, though a very weak one; and it may be now that he is led astray by evil counsels. We ask the people, our friends to remember his past record, to remember too that he went into the Convention at Covington, pledged to abide by the decision of that convention; he may say it was not fair, but the majority of those present were for slaughter, and his friends kept his name before it to the last; he should remember too, that a better, an abler man than he may ever dream to be, the Hon. Milton Brown, was before that convention, and although he was defeated by what he only called unfair means, yet his soul ever actuated by a high, holy and patriotic love for his country and her cause, yielded readily to the selection made. We appeal again to the people of this district to stand by the nominee of the party and not allow themselves to be led astray by the contemptible deceptions of McCALL or any one else; for we say boldly, that a man who would vote as he has voted and write the circular that he has, *cannot and should not be trusted.*

The "evil counsels" which have led astray this man McCALL are the "evil counsels" of his own heart. Professedly for Universal Suffrage, his deep chargrin at not being himself nominated caused him to conspire for the defeat of the regular nominee. We exposed his unworthy course, and the appeals to our friends in those counties have changed apathy into activity. Letters from prominent parties assure us that already McCLARA and his friend SMITH are politically dead, and will be buried on election day. The result in our own county and district is not more important than elsewhere throughout the State. It will avail nothing to beat down proscription at home if our newly elected legislators do not find congenial spirits in the Capitol, with whom to labor for the public good. The triumph of the Universal Suffrage ticket in Shelby and Fayette is a foregone conclusion. The nominations on the 15th sounded the death-knell of the proscriptive party here. Now that our friends in the Haywood District have reconciled their differences, the reign of Radicalism is practically ended there. If any dissensions still exist elsewhere which endanger the success of the Universal Suffrage nominees, let them be settled at once. The issue is too great to be jeopardized by trifles. Let us labor earnestly for the election of the men through whose efforts the manacled are to be freed.

The following appears in the *Appeal* of Sunday:

> The Little Rock Railroad stock has not yet passed out of the hands of the city. Another and a more responsible party has made a bid for it upon terms that are more acceptable, and that will likely meet the approbation of the Finance Committee. What these terms are and who the party is we withhold for the present. Whatever is done, we hope the interests of Memphis will be fully guarded, and that the transaction will be made in such a way as that the stock will be legally protected against anything like forced sale at short notice.

If Mr. BRINKLEY, the party referred to, is more responsible than the First National Bank, he ought at least to pay his taxes. It is a curious state of affairs when a heavy debtor of the city would appear to be its creditor. Had Mr. BRINKLEY and a few others of his ilk paid their taxes promptly, the corporation were not now financially degraded, and there would be no necessity for sale or hypothecation of our railroad stocks. It is time all such were set aside. But there is doubtless a wheel within a wheel, a huge ax to grind; else why should the proposition of Mr. BRINKLEY appear more advantageous than that of the First National Bank. Is there not something behind the scenes? We can see greedy contractors putting forth a hand to grasp and control this stock, and imagine Mr. BRINKLEY to be their pliant tool. The First National Bank professes to let the city have $112,000 on the Little Rock Railroad stock as collateral, at six per cent. per annum. Mr. BRINKLEY would furnish $25,000 on the same security at twelve per cent. The bank offers security for the return of the stock, whenever the city shall comply with the terms of the contract; Mr. BRINKLEY offers no security. The officers of the bank pay their taxes promptly; the tax books of the city show Mr. BRINKLEY to be a heavy delinquent. We hope, with our contemporary, that the interests of Memphis will be well guarded in any event; but we fail to see the advantage of Mr. BRINKLEY's proposition. That of the First National Bank is liberal, and why the Finance Committee should go back upon it, after once concluding to accept it, is beyond our comprehension.

MANY entitled to registration are yet unregistered. The election will be held Thursday week; and those wishing to participate will see the necessity of prompt action. We cannot afford to lose a single vote in this canvass. The duty of the hour is, first, to register; and then, to vote for SENTER and the candidates for Legislature on the Universal Suffrage platform. This platform is large enough and strong enough for all the people to stand upon. It is the platform which will win in the coming contest; and we want to see the popular verdict at the polls so emphatic that disfranchisement will never again be heard of. We want to be able to tell the North that on a platform of simple justice to white men, the good men of all parties are standing shoulder to shoulder, and intend sinking the policy of proscription too low for resurrection even with GABRIEL's trump. Register! Register!

YESTERDAY morning Postmaster General CRESWELL declared for STOKES. Immediately afterward he fell down and broke his arm. Awful warning to letter-writing admirers of the Cail-Killer!

H. G.'s Expectorations at the Seaside.

LONG BRANCH, July 21.

The Hon. Horace Greeley is here. He came by the Magenta this afternoon. While riding from the depot to the Stetson House in a carriage, the horses became frightened, and dashed up the beach road at a terrific rate of speed. The driver frightened, lost control of his team, and they ran away. Mr. Greeley remained in his seat. His face was pale, but beyond this there was no evidence of any fright. Fronting the United States Hotel the horses sheered from the road. The wheels of the carriage struck a board fence, tearing it up some fifty feet. The carriage was smashed, and Mr. Greeley was thrown to the ground. Happily he escaped uninjured. On rising to his feet he made an attempt to brush the dirt from his clothes, and said:

"Well, well; this beats my ride to Placerville with Hank Monk!"

He afterward walked to the Stetson House. The news of his disaster had preceded him, and a multitude of persons met him on the porch. Hosts of friends warmly greeted him, and congratulated him on his narrow escape from death. After some humorous remarks, Mr. Greeley retired to his room and arranged his toilet.

The first Presbyterian church in Arizona Territory will be built at Prescott. Rev. James Skinner is there as a missionary.

LETTER FROM HELENA.

Some Views of the Chinese Immigration Question.

HELENA, July 24, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Our friend of the *Clarion* is much exercised over the proposed introduction of China labor. We regret this, knowing as we do, that Jas. B. Miles is a sincere well-wisher of Southern interests. The crude opinions in reference to the people of China, that all of us have formed in want of proper information, are bound to go down before the logic of events. Many wellmeaning opponents of the emigration of Orientals into the United States, will live to smile at their prescient prejudices and dislikes to John Chinaman. The day is past when the idiocies of a people's religious teachings shut the gates of international intercourse against them. A man may be a heathen, and for that matter we have hundreds of *heathens* born and raised with the shadow of Christian Churches here in our own America—men who believe in absolutely nothing except the worship of gold, and are not debarred our friendship, nor do they forfeit their right to attend to business among us for all that—A man may be a heathen and yet be a useful and desirable member of society. The "religious test" in business matters is an abomination to freedom of thought; a republican constituted mind abhors it, as much as nature abhors a vacuum. To tell us the Chinese are heathens, and, therefore, should not be permitted to cultivate our cotton fields, prune our orchards, nor minister to our domestic wants is a very silly argument in the mouths of men the fields of whose country for ten decades have been made to blossom with corn and cotton by heathen labor. Surely John Chinaman is far in advance of the negroes brought fresh from Africa, incrusted with the fetichism and devil-worship of that horrid land. We went to war to retain our legal control of Sambo with all his fetichism, because we had a right to his labor and found it profitable and good, and yet we hear on this side and that more dismal evilomens than ever issued from the lips of Cassandras, because forsooth, we will have more intelligent, and reliable and *cheaper* labor than ever the whole race of Sambo afforded. But the grand march of events will not be arrested, and despite the well-meant murmurings and petty opposition of a few, the Celestials will come. The hand of Providence seems to direct them thither. They are peculiarly fitted for the place. Every effort we have made to induce Northern and European emigration has been attended either with failure or the next thing to failure. Our delightful land, fertile and beautiful, our balmy climate, healthful and pleasant, our mild and short winters, exempt from the bleak and chilly wind and snow storms of the more northern States, all are thrown away upon men prejudiced against our climate and against the system of labor, recently so very annoying and unreliable, prevalent here. We have piped to the Yankee laborer and to the European emigrant, but "nary" "dance" have we gotten out of many of them. Of the latter, we have a few, and wish we had more, but Yankee land has, in general, sent us only the carpet-bagger, whom we would give up to-morrow without shedding a single tear—her thrifty yeomen, whom we want, stay at home. In the meantime, our lands, that could, with proper labor, produce a *net* profit of seventy-five dollars to the acre, are lying out idle, and our laborers will soon lord it over the land and proprietors—strutting about like lordlings, will dictate the terms of their employment, working when and how they please, just barely tolerating the presence of any others than themselves. If we wish to perpetuate this beautiful state of things—a condition of which we have already the *indicia*—we will indorse the extraordinary language of one of the speakers at the late Agricultural meeting, held here the other day, that "labor should control capital," and as it does so most effectually here now, we have but to oppose the introduction of any more labor so that it may continue to move in its dusky orbit of control. In the community where labor controls capital, there will soon be very little capital to control. Except in a state of anarchy capital has and should ever control labor. True it is that there are exceptional cases, but the rule is nevertheless potent. Any other doctrine is argument *ad captandum vulgus*. The introduction of Chinese will cure many evils now existent in the South. What it will do for our fields must be apparent to every man at all conversant with the situation: What it will do for our homes every woman of respectability delights to think of. The domestic circle has now its happiness in the keeping of thriftless, discontented, demoralized, and, with all, most expensive servants. Who is there who has not experienced the bitterness of having the content and well-being of an otherwise well-balanced and happy family marred by finding the kitchen ruled by the cook, or the chamber by the housemaid? Gone without any cause. Left without giving any warning. Dinah, or Sophey, or Mopsey justifies the dismay in which her desertion has plunged the family upon the broad ground of "*freedom.*" Her contract is nothing; she was a "free woman," and having an inclination to leave she left. "Having concluded to go she went-edest." Now, John Chinaman makes an excellent house servant; he is a good cook, neat, handy, and above all reliable—never "comes up missing," never leaves without giving his employer due notice. He speaks little, and never "talks back;" is patient, docile, circumspect, and industrious. He has faults, of course, but they are counterbalanced by his virtues, and his faults need only kindly treatment to be eradicated. He has not the turbulent passions of the negroes, and better than all, is not under the thumb of your carpet-bagger and scallawag. Then let us have John Chinaman, and a great deal of him. At the very worst he will be a social counter-irritant. We need a balance-wheel in the machinery of our labor-system, a corrective of the undue influence exerted by parts of the works. As the Moors introduced many useful inventions into England, we, even we boastful Americans, may find in John Chinaman the introducer into the New World of many arts useful and beautiful hitherto unknown to us. Let the Celestials come. There are already 170,000 in the United States. A correspondent writing from California shows how the American mind there has been disabused as regards these Mongolians. He says: "John Chinaman is the Yankee of Asia—industrious, frugal, cunning, shrewd in business, keen in finance, he will grow rich when other men will starve." The Pacific railroad has illustrated his physical prowess. He is not the effeminate imbecile we have been taught to regard him. He has muscle as well as mind. Our abandoned bottom lands sadly need him; our uplands will be improved by his presence, and while the comparative high wages he will receive will enrich himself, he will add millions to the productive energies of the South.

THE TAX BURDEN.

That exceeding unpleasant duty, the payment of taxes, has occupied the attention of our citizens during the last thirty days. We have the best taxed people in Christendom, and no pagan nation from the time Gandama became incarnate, about 600 years before Christ, to the arrival of the Egyptian Rhedive at Windsor in June last, could hold a candle to our law-making in the imposition of taxes. Leaving out of question our Federal taxes, the State and county taxes bind us to the earth. The Sheriff's office, with an extra force of clerks, has been on extra duty, literally worked to death, crowded daily, as it has been for weeks, by the hard-fisted farmers of Phillips county, all loden with funds under the name of taxes, to pay for the pleasure trips and summer excursions of our rulers. Upon the assessed value of our real and personal property we pay the following "double damned pestilence," viz:

State Tax—One-half of one per cent. of the whole assessed value.

County Tax—One per cent. of the whole assessed value.

School Tax—One-fifth of one per cent. of the whole assessed value.

Convention Tax—One-fourth of one per cent. of the whole assessed value.

Military Tax—One-eighth of one per cent. of the whole assessed value.

Court-House Tax—Two per cent. of the whole assessed value.

Levee Tax—Three and one-third per cent. of the whole assessed value.

In addition there is a poll tax of one dollar.

You will perceive that we pay one-fourth of one per cent. for the luxury of having had a convention, which was called not in the interest nor by the will of the people, but in the interest of the Radical party, and did little else than inflame one class of our citizens against the other; and that we pay two-eighths of one per cent. in the total value of our property as a military tax; in other words, for having been blessed with Clayton's militia, one-eighth of one per cent. on our property for the privilege of having had our legal tribunals closed, and their places usurped by ignorant and brutal military (!) courts, ignorant both of civil and military law, of having women ravished, young men and old murdered in cold blood, peaceful citizens driven from the State and their homes given to the flames, and a perfect carnival of crime established by "General order" from the Commander-in-Chief throughout the length and breadth of Arkansas. Of course we are thankful to get all these blessings from our carpet-bag rulers, at the small rate of one-eighth of one per cent. on the entire value of our property. If your readers, whether men of the South or North, were present daily in the sheriff's office during the last thirty days, and heard the muttered curses, "not loud but deep," from the lips of the hard-working men of Phillips, who paid to the last cent their oppressive and grievous taxes, and who were yet not equal politically to the commonest negro drayman of Helena, either at the ballot-box or in the jury-box, or by the cartridge-box, they would have added a hearty malediction to the deep *anathema maranatha* which goes up daily from the hearts of this people against the men who are preying upon their substance and eating out the prosperity of the land. The negroes are the constituents of the men who imposed these taxes; the negroes all vote and hold office, and while a few negroes pay the paltry poll-tax the great burden of the taxation of the State is borne by men who can neither vote nor hold office of any kind! Is this equal and exact justice to all men? Does it show that Arkansas has a "republican form of government," which Congress is bound to guarantee to each State? Or does it not show that Arkansas is a despotism, a place where the popular rights, boasted, is a mockery, a delusion and a snare? What a poor figure, the motto "*Regnant populi,*" on the Arkansas State coat of arms cuts in the light of these facts! The "people" do not "reign" or "rule," but the adventurers and strangers and carpet-baggers imposed upon the State against the will of the people. Wonder how Pennsylvania would like to be so ruled? Wonder if even canting old Massachusetts, that teeming mother of Radicalism, would not even kick against such goods as these? We warn Mississippi in time to learn of us. The same political virus which poisoned Arkansas is being imbibed by Mississippi. Let her people follow the wise example of Virginia; let them avoid the accursed carpet-bagger in the coming election as they would the plague. Let their black and white unite for the safety of the State.

A curious fact has come to light touching this question of taxation. By a singular and most interesting accident it seems that certain Radical property-holders of Phillips county either were not assessed at all, or had their property so lightly assessed that their taxes amount to a mere bagatelle! While on the other hand several excrebels found their property assessed at, in some instances, five times its value! Accidents will occur in the best regulated families, and surely the Radical family in Arkansas is under thorough discipline. Now, if this were purely an accident it is most culpable; if it were by design it would simply be in keeping with the whole Radical policy in Arkansas. In either case the hated ex-rebels have to pay for the accident or the design. The thing shows either incompetency or corruption in office. "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

COUNTY FAIRS.

We have an Agricultural and Mechanical Association in Helena. It was born and baptised last week, and will in time assume strength commensurate with the fine field open for its operations in Phillips county. It is yet, however, in its swadling clothes, though we hope to see it assume the agricultural and mechanical toga ere long. We hope one of its first public acts will be a resolution cordially indorsing the proposed scheme of introducing Chinese labor into this county. Much as we need this association, we need labor more. Indeed, "more labor" is now our watchword and reply. With abundant labor we can realize the most sanguine dreams of our most sanguine friends. Without it our Agricultural Association will be in the position of Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. We wish this long needed and worthy association great success.

Zip Cameron, the negro whom we mentioned in a former letter as having been condemned to five years' imprisonment in the State penitentiary for larceny, escaped from the guards thereof, returned to Helena, and the other night broke into the store of Mr. Bumpass and stole a large quantity of goods therefrom. Zip is an enterprising Radical, and says that a freeman cannot live in the penitentiary! He would make an excellent *aide* to General B. F. Butler—he is a "freeman worthy of his *steal.*"

RAMBLER.

OXFORD, MISS.

A Trip Through North Mississippi—Matters Agriculturally, Politically, Socially, and Otherwise.

OXFORD, MISS., July 24, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE—Your correspondent has just been traveling over a large portion of Mississippi, and having a few cheering words to communicate thinks they would be acceptable. I find the crops have suffered considerably for rain, especially the corn crop. In North Mississippi the crops are very good, better than in Eastern and Central Mississippi. The people are getting all their old debts and financial affairs generally settled by bankruptcy, compromise, liquidation and otherwise; and for the past year they have been dealing upon the cash system, and are not involved by mortgages on their growing crops as they were last year, consequently what proceeds is obtained from this crop will be in circulation, and there will be more ready money in the country next fall than there has been since the war.

These prospects in financial affairs, together with the bright prospects of the entire success of the Conservative party in Mississippi, give a brighter aspect to appearances in this State. And I am happy to find the people in better spirits than at any time since the war.

During my visit at Sardis the "agricultural meeting" was in session, and the association prospering, the energetic and public-spirited Major J. Fred Simmons presiding. Sardis is still improving, and is a desirable location for business men. There have been some public gatherings in this (Panola) county for political, literary and other purposes. A barbecue was given by the freedmen on McIver, a short time ago, and the negroes invited Colonel John Dickens, one of Panola's true sons, to address the colored portion of the assembly, on the subject of education and the establishment of a negro school in the vicinity. The Colonel gave them some good advice, and encouraged them, as he should have done, in the laudable enterprise of schools. The meeting was well-conducted and passed off pleasantly to all. Panola will, doubtless, go Conservative at the November election.

At Winona we met a great many old friends, and spent a pleasant visit, and among the many to whom your correspondent is indebted for courtesies extended, he must return thanks to our "brothers of the quill," Messrs. A. H. and Joel W. Booth of the *Banner*, also to Judge Marshall and G. A. Spivey and their families.

We were in company with [illegible] Jackson, Miss., and Col. [illegible] Vicksburg, Miss., and [illegible] Jackson, and [illegible] Jackson, and [illegible] Jackson,

DAILY AVALANCHE.

WEDNESDAY, [illegible] JULY 27, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

TO COUNTRY VOTERS.

Registration Notice.

Having been fully empowered to register the voters of Shelby county, I will open office for that purpose at Cuba, Saturday, July 24.
Raleigh, Wednesday, July 28th.
For one day only at each place.
From the latter date I shall be in my office at Memphis.
All persons who have lost their certificates of Ware, Longue, Davis, Sears and Williams, will receive duplicates upon proper affidavit of the loss filed.
JOHN P. BOUGHNER,
Commissioner of Registration for Shelby County.

Gents' all-linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen, worth $7. M. Kraus & Co.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION!!!—This (Tuesday) morning at ten o'clock by
GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
Corner Second and Adams streets.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.—All parties to whom bounty is due under acts of Congress approved July 28, 1866, and March 3, 1869, who have not filed their claims, should do so at once, as the time for filing such claims expires on the first day of December next. Call at our office, 46 North Court street, and perfect your claims.
MOYERS & DEDRICK.

Sea Island yard-wide domestic, 12½ cents per yard. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

NOTE-BOOK LOST.—Mr. Frank L. James, city editor of the *Appeal*, lost his note-book yesterday while riding through the streets in a buggy. Any one who has found the same, will confer a favor by leaving it at the editorial rooms of the *Appeal* office.

BASE BALL.—The Southern Base Ball Club of New Orleans is expected to arrive in this city in about a week for the purpose of playing a match game with the Bluff City Club of Memphis. The game will come off at the race course, and the lessee, Mr. C. H. H. Broom, is making extensive preparations for the occasion. The "Bluffs" improved greatly during their late tour to the East, and a capital match may be anticipated.

Two yards wide bleached table linen $1—worth $1 50. Warranted all linen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION!!!—This (Tuesday) morning at ten o'clock by
GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
Corner Second and Adams streets.

That beautiful lot opposite the residence of R. M. Apperson, Esq., on Wellington street, is to be sold on Tuesday the 27th instant, at half-past ten o'clock, on the premises. It has a front of one hundred and fifty feet with a depth of four hundred feet. It is one of the most elegant residence lots in or near Memphis, and will probably be sharply competed for. It is known as the St. Peter's School lot. 2t

Jaconets, swissses, mulls, nansooks, edgings and insertings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

THE GREAT BALLOON ASCENT THIS AFTERNOON.—Professor Merrifield, a sailor who distinguished himself in the Confederate navy during the "late unpleasantness," will make a grand ascent this afternoon from the earth to Captain Thompson's balloon while suspended in mid-air. The feat will doubtless be witnessed by thousands of persons. The balloon still continues to be a great center of attraction, and quite a number of ascents were made yesterday.

Just received another lot All-Linen Hack. Towels at $3 and $3 50 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL!" This is absolutely true in using Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powders, for so perfect is the combination of the ingredients entering into the manufacture that good biscuits, rolls, or pastry, both light and nutricious, can be made every time. It is always ready, always reliable, and requires but half the quantity of those of ordinary manufacture, and is, consequently, cheaper. For sale in packages to meet the wants of all by grocers generally. 3t

Country merchants who buy dry goods, examine our stock. M. Kraus & Co.

REGISTER! REGISTER!!—All who have not yet procured their Registration papers should not delay in calling at the office of Captain Boughner, Commissioner of Registration, and procuring them. His office, in the Ayres Block, will be open to-day for the Registration of voters, of which fact all interested will please take notice. To-morrow (Wednesday) Captain Boughner goes out to Raleigh, and on and after Thursday his office will be open until the 4th of August. The coming election is the most important ever held in Tennessee, and let all who favor Senter and universal suffrage procure their certificates without delay.

Ladies' all linen handkerchiefs, $1 25 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co.

THE VENDETTA AGAIN.

Another Bloody Tragedy in the History of the Boten-Dickens Feud.

The Alleged Assassin Tumey Killed in a Combat Abrams Cave.

His Brother Badly Wounded—The Corpse Brought to Memphis and Identified.

A few months ago a terrible tragedy was enacted at the residence of Colonel Thomas Dickens, on Big Creek, which resulted in the death of a negro named Green Wilson, a colored girl named Nancy Dickens, and the wounding of Colonel Dickens and a young man of the name of Robert Humphreys. The tragedy took place about six o'clock in the evening, while the persons above referred to were sitting at the table at tea, and the girl Nancy waiting on them. A knock was heard at the door, and Humphreys rose and inquired who was there, when a person outside replied that he was a friend and the door was opened. No sooner was this done than two men entered with pistols in their hands. Humphreys was instantly shot down and fatally wounded, then lamps was overturned and extinguished, and Green Wilson was riddled with bullets, stabbed and killed on the spot. Colonel Dickens in endeavoring to escape from the house was shot over the eye and in the right arm, while the colored girl, in running across the yard screaming for help, was shot down and killed.

The terrible affair created the very greatest excitement when the particulars were brought to the city, and Sheriff Curry and a posse of police promptly proceeded to the spot, but were unable to procure any definite information relative to the perpetrators of the bloody double murder. Coroner Samelson held an inquest on the bodies, and a slight clue was got to the murderers and those who had been accessory to the tragedy.

The Sheriff continued his investigation of the horrible affair, and about a month afterward E. C. Patterson, a son-in-law of the late Isaac Bolton, having married the widow of William Dickens, son of Colonel Thomas Dickens, was arrested on the charge of being accessory to the murder. He was brought before Justices Hill and Griffith for examination, and the investigation lasted over a couple of weeks; the report of the evidence and arguments of counsel being fully reported in the AVALANCHE at the time. The evidence adduced clearly showed that the double murder had been perpetrated by two men named Morgan and Inman, and that they had been hired to do the terrible deed. It was clearly made out that Morgan and Inman fled the country immediately after the committal of the murder, and for a time all trace of them was lost. Captain Patterson was committed for trial in the Circuit Court as an accessory to the murder, but was admitted to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

About a couple of months ago Morgan and Inman turned up in Marion, Ala., where Inman's mother lives. As they had been suspected of horse-stealing practices, they were arrested and committed to jail, but as it was generally supposed in the neighborhood that they would go unwhipped of justice, a band of disguised citizens made a raid on the jail and took out both the prisoners. They were conveyed down the road a short distance, turned loose and a regular fire opened at them. Morgan fell mortally wounded, but Inman managed to effect his escape. He took refuge in the woods, and on his mother's house being searched Colonel Dickens' watch, stolen on the night of the murder, was found and identified. This made assurance doubly sure that Inman was one of the perpetrators of the murder.

A rigid search was then made for James Inman, and it was learned that with his brother, Henderson Inman, they had taken up their quarters in a deep cave in the woods. Information of their whereabouts was transmitted to Colonel Dickens a short time ago, and on Tuesday last, Dr. Sam Dickens left the city for Marion, Alabama, about fifty miles from Tuscumbia. He was accompanied by Robert Humphreys, for the purpose of identifying Inman. Requisitions had been procured from Governor Senter to the Governor of Alabama, for the extradition of Inman. When they reached Marion, a posse of Sheriff's officers were procured, duly deputised, and preparations were made to scour the woods in search of the fugitives, at an early hour on Saturday morning. Between three and four o'clock in the morning the party surrounded the cave where the brothers were under hiding, and called on them to surrender.

A reply was given in the negative, and those outside could plainly hear that preparations were being made inside to give one bold enough to enter a warm reception. They waited to see what time would develope, and in a few minutes a bullet from the gun of James Inman came crashing through the bushes in front of the cave, but failed to hit any one. The fire was promptly returned and the moment it ceased he made a rush for the mouth of the cave. No sooner did he make his appearance than he fell pierced with several bullets from revolvers. He was shot in the breast, back and right arm. Henderson Inman was also seriously wounded, and it is generally supposed that he cannot recover.

The body of James Inman was recognized and identified as one of the parties who had been an accomplice in the double murder at the house of Colonel Thomas Dickens. It was brought to the city yesterday by train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and will be examined to-day for the purpose of identification.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Important Business—Members Expelled for Non-Payment of Dues—Merchants' Tax—Memphis as a Tobacco Market.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the hall of the Chamber yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. H. Cherry, President, occupied the chair, and Captain W. L. Trask officiated as Secretary.

The President, in opening the proceedings, remarked that there were several matters which ought to engage the attention of the Chamber at the present time. The most important, perhaps, of all these matters was the repeal of the tax which now bears so heavily on the merchants of this and other cities of the State. It was necessary, in order to get the Legislature to take action on this matter, that there should be concert of action among the merchants of the various cities interested. He thought it would be proper to appoint a committee to take immediate action on the subject, as the Legislature would convene on the 1st of October. There were also other matters which would be duly brought before the Chamber.

RESIGNATIONS.

The Secretary submitted the resignation of A. J. Roach & Co. and Comer & Richardson as members of the Chamber of Commerce. He stated that the former had paid up all their dues, but that the latter were in arrears.

Captain George Mellersh moved that the resignation of A. J. Roach & Co. be accepted. Carried.

Mr. F. M. Mahan moved to lay the resignation and communication of Comer & Richardson on the table, and that they be notified that unless they pay up their arrears they will be expelled. Carried.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MEMPHIS AND CANTON.

The Secretary read a circular signed by a number of merchants in Canton, Mississippi, expressing the wish to have railroad communication with Memphis, as they were anxious to do business with this city. A similar communication had been addressed to the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. J. M. Pettigrew moved that a committee be appointed to prepare and munication. Carried; and

The chair appointed the such committee Messrs. J. M. Pettigrew, J. W. Cobb and J. B. Lamb[illegible]

NEW MEMBERS.

The following firms were on motion elected members of the Chamber: Messrs. Hite & Corwine; Pittman & Cobb; Estes, Stratton & Co.

TOBACCO INSPECTORS.

Mr. E. P. Bates, from the committee appointed to confer with the County Commissioners relative to the appointment of three tobacco inspectors, reported that they had performed that duty, and that at their request the Commissioners had appointed A. D. Witherspoon, R. D. R. Raumbaut and R. A. Clark. He also stated that the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company had furnished the warehouse on Promenade street belonging to Messrs. Christian & Co., and that the committee expected in a few days to receive a report from Mr. Amos Woodruff, President of the road, whether they could get the use of the establishment for a tobacco warehouse.

The report was adopted.

IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Captain Mellersh reported that the committee, of which he was a member, had applied to the Board of Aldermen for an appropriation of $500, being the amount assessed on Memphis at the Cincinnati Convention for the improvement of the Mississippi river. The matter had been referred to the Finance Committee of the Council, and therefore the committee wished further time.

Report adopted.

MEMBERS EXPELLED.

The Secretary submitted a list of names of delinquent members under the resolution passed at last meeting, as follows: Messrs. Enoch Taylor, Brown & Jones, Bond & Jones, William Jack, Sherman & Taylor, and Fitzgerald & Co. He said that there were some others, but he had faith, he would be able yet to convert them, and get them to pay what was due, but in his opinion those whose names he had read were past redemption so far as the chamber of commerce was concerned. [Laughter.] They only ridiculed the Chamber when he went and spoke to them about it.

Captain George Mellersh moved that the names of the persons read be expelled as members of the Chamber, and the names published under the terms of the resolution passed at the last regular meeting. Carried.

Mr. Bates moved that the names be not published.

Mr. F. M. Mahan moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

THE MERCHANTS' TAX.

Mr. F. M. Mahan moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce of Nashville and the leading merchants of the State in corresponding with the members of the Legislature in regard to repealing the Merchants' tax, and to take such other steps as will release the commerce of the State of that paralyzing and deadly burden. Carried.

The Chair announced that he would duly announce the names of the committee when he made the appointments, in order that they might get early to work.

MEMPHIS AS A TOBACCO MARKET.

Mr. E. P. Bates submitted the following:

MEMPHIS, July 26, 1869.

The merchants of Memphis most respectfully call the attention of tobacco growers to Memphis as a tobacco market worthy their respect and due consideration. During the years of 1860 and 1861 several thousand hogsheads of tobacco were shipped to this market from West Tennessee and Kentucky, and were put upon the breaks, sampled and sold at quite satisfactory prices. The war coming on this important trade was turned through directed to other cities. Now that the cause is removed, every merchant and every business man connected with the Chamber of Commerce is earnestly laboring to re-establish the immense tobacco trade which so justly belongs to this city.

This is a market easy of access at all times, both by river and rail; and having, under the supervision of the Chamber of Commerce, regularly appointed tobacco inspectors of undoubted competency, and having secured a suitable warehouse in which all grades of leaf tobacco can be stored, sampled and sold, and with capitalists anxious and willing to embark in this important trade, there is nothing to prevent Memphis from becoming a tobacco market second to none.

We would further call the attention of tobacco growers to the fact that the Shelby County Agricultural Society are offering liberal premiums for the best hogshead of tobacco at their next annual fair, to be held near this city in October next.

The circular was adopted, and received the indorsement of the Chamber.

The President intimated that at the next regular meeting it would be necessary to appoint a committee to select members as candidates for the various offices of the Chamber at the coming election.

The meeting then adjourned.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 253 Main street. tf

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—This Court met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and immediately proceeded with the call of the calendar for the week.

The first case taken up was that of State vs. Louis Street, indicted for the murder of one Cambridge Cox on the 25th of December, 1868. The witnesses in the case were, in their proper order, then called to the stand, and from them were elicited the following facts: The defendant and a large number of his companions were having a spree or Christmas frolic out on the Raleigh road, near the city, on said occasion, and during the discharge of firearms the deceased was killed by a bullet from a weapon in the hands of the defendant Street. Upon opening the argument for the State General Horrigan stated that he only sought to convict the defendant of involuntary manslaughter, as it was apparent that such was the case from the testimony. Upon the case being given to the jury they returned a verdict of guilty of involuntary manslaughter, and fixed punishment at one year in the penitentiary.

State vs. Edward Lindsay, indicted for horse stealing, came next in turn, and after a careful examination of the case the jury took the matter under consideration and found him guilty, and fixed his punishment at five years in the penitentiary.

State vs. Dick Murphy, indicted for house-breaking, was then arranged for trial and the same proceeded with, which resulted in a verdict of guilty; punishment fixed at five years in the penitentiary.

The following cases were *not prosed:* State vs. Wm. Mullen, malicious stabbing.

State vs. Fanny Clayton, robbery.

State vs. John Glass, horse stealing.

The attorneys for the State in the Leonard case were engaged during the afternoon session in preparing the affidavits of nine jurors who sat upon the case, to rebut the affidavits of parties made in support of a motion for new trial, alleging misconduct on the part of some of the jurors in the late trial.

To-day the call of the regular calendar will be continued.

Water Coolers and Ice Cream Freezers at cost at Bering & Lotze's, 381 Main street. tf

NEW FLOUR.—D. P. Hadden & Co., are just in receipt of new wheat flour from the Clarksville City Mills that can't be beaten by any fancy brand now in market, and the price is such as to place it within the reach of all. It makes the best bread and pastry, and never fails. Messrs. Hadden & Co., are the sole agents of the brand in Memphis, and are prepared to sell to families and the trade on terms in keeping with the times. Their establishment is No. 202 Front street. They received a consignment of one hundred bales yesterday, and there is more on the way. Call and leave your orders.

Just received, full-size 108 inch Sun article mosquito nettings, 50 cents per yard—sold heretofore at 85 cents. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams

A SUNDAY TRAGEDY.

Cold-Blooded and Wanton Murder in Elmwood Cemetery.

The stillness of the Sabbath just in the quiet of Elmwood Cemetery was rudely and frightfully broken in upon by a dreadful tragedy which occurred in the vicinity of the gate-house at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The murder was one of the most unprovoked and wanton that has ever been perpetrated in this city, and a young, innocent, quiet, peaceful man was hurried into an untimely grave by the hand of an assassin without scarcely a moment's warning. It appears that a man named William Seaver has been employed in the cemetery for several months as a gravedigger, Etc. and his wife have also boarded the other men employed in the cemetery, but the way in which he has treated the laborers in his boarding house, which was inside the fence of the cemetery, has given general dissatisfaction, and he received a notification to the effect from the Superintendent, Mr. Paul W. Phillipps, that his services would not be required after the close of the present month. This rendered him surly, especially when he learned that a young man named Michael Dougherty, who was to be married during the present week, would succeed him in position as boundry house keeper. Seaver seemed to conceive a sudden dislike to Dougherty, who was also employed by the cemetery.

About two o'clock on Sunday, Mr. Phillipps went to Seam's house and requested him to go and fill in a grave, on the north side of the cemetery, when Seaver replied in a surly tone that he did not intend to do any work on a Sunday. Phillipps replied that he had been employed to do work on every day of the week. Other words passed, and Phillipps, accompanied by a man named Mulhaley, went to the grave above referred to. Seaver followed, and when he reached the grave he commenced an attack on Phillipps, when Mulhaley interfered and pushed him away. Seaver again returned, struck Phillipps and then drew a pistol upon him. Phillipps being unarmed ran down toward the bridge, followed by Seaver, pistol in hand. When Dougherty saw them running he crossed some lots and got between the parties. He tried to stop Seaver in his mad career, who, never raised his pistol, and exclaiming, "take that," fired, and the bullet lodged in poor Dougherty's breast, who fell to the ground mortally wounded.

Immediately after firing the fatal shot Seaver decamped, and the police are now in pursuit of him.

Dougherty lingered in great agony till evening, when death came to his relief, and his spirit took its flight to the God who gave it.

Coroner Samelson held an inquest on the body yesterday morning, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that he came to his death at the hands of William Seaver. Deceased was an unmarried man, but was to have been married the present week to a very respectable young girl.

Captain Joseph Lenow, President of the Elmwood Cemetery Company, has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest of Seaver, but up to a late hour last night no trace had been got of his whereabouts.

TRIAL OF LEWIS STREET.

He is Convicted of Involuntary Manslaughter and Sentenced to One Year's Imprisonment.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, Lewis Street, a colored man, was placed on his trial before Judge Hudson and a jury, charged with the murder of a negro named Cambrige Cox, at Jere Adams' tavern, on the Raleigh road, about two and a half miles from the city, last Christmas day. A number of witnesses were called for the prosecution and defense, and from the testimony adduced it appeared that a number of negroes were engaged at Adams' at a frolic, when the deceased drove up to the door of the tavern with a man named McDonald in a wagon. McDonald drew his revolver and fired several shots into the air. Several of the negroes fired off their pistols in the yard. The prisoner was in the crowd with a pistol in his hand, and the evidence went to show that when he fired he did so in a reckless manner, and the ball from his pistol lodged in the breast of deceased, killing him instantly.

The evidence was that of a very contradictory character. One or two witnesses declared that no one could tell who fired the fatal shot.

Attorney General Horrigan prosecuted on the part of the State, and in his argument he contended only for a verdict of involuntary manslaughter and reckless use of fire-arms.

General Wallace appeared for the prisoner, and urged strongly on the jury that the prisoner was "not guilty," arguing that the shot which killed Cox was fired from the yard of the house.

The jury returned a verdict of involuntary manslaughter, and fixed his punishment at one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Official Proceedings of the Board of School Visitors.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 26, 1869.

The following superintendent and teachers were elected by the Board of Education this afternoon, July 26, 1869:

Mr. J. T. Leath, elected Superintendent of Memphis city schools.—J. T. Barnum, Assistant Superintendent.—W. J. Mitchell, teacher of male high school; C. H. Brown, teacher of German scool; Rev. Dr. Hines, teacher of German school; T. Carey Anderson, teacher of German school; E. H. Renner, principal of Linden street school; H. J. Thweatt, German school; Miss J. Higbee, teacher of Female high school; Miss Juliette R. Cairns, Mrs. Mary Cage, Miss M. Crow, C. A. Roudelhuber, Mrs. Jennie Teague, principal Alabama street schools; Miss Clara Conway, Georgia Tharpe, Louise Rock, Emma Pettitt, Mrs. F. W. Smith, Miss Tovell, Mollie Johnston, Miss S. Vondran, Miss White, Miss Carroll, Mrs. Kate Kelly, Mrs. H. Hampton, Mrs. C. S. Mitchell, Mrs. Lizzie Taylor, Miss Sue Boyd, Miss Kate Kleiss, Miss Pauline Roudelhuber, Miss Mary Armour, Mrs. Reilley, Miss Mary Cairns

Just received another lot of Linen Towels, $1 50 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning the two story frame house occupied by Mr. J. R. Tolbert, on the Hernando road, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was quickly sounded from the nearest engine house, immediately followed by a general alarm throughout the city. The members of the fire brigade, with their steamers and apparatus, proceeded with their usual alacrity to the scene of conflagration; but the fire had gained such a mastery of the building previous to their arrival that their efforts were mainly directed to save the adjoining property, and in which they were successful. Mr. Tolbert had his furniture completely destroyed, so that his loss will amount to two hundred dollars, on which he has a policy of insurance for one thousand two hundred dollars. Mr. R. M. Knox, who occupied a portion of the house, sustained damage to his effects to the value of about one hundred dollars. The property belonged to Mr. Southall, and was valued at between $2500 and $3000, and was insured. From the appearances of the fire, when first discovered, there can be no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary.

In the sale of furniture this morning at nine o'clock, by Rogers, Treverad & Co., will be found a beautiful chamber and parlor set, looking glasses, &c., and to be sold without reserve.

My most respectful thanks to Chief Engineer Mellon and to the fire companies of this city, for the energy and promptness displayed in saving my property and that of my neighbors from destruction by fire this morning before last, especially when the city authorities have no paid engineers in our whole ward. DR. R. L. LASKI.

Just received another lot of Linen Towels, $1 50 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

THE GRAND CONCERT THIS EVENING.—A grand concert of vocal and instrumental music will be given this evening in the Memphis Club Hall, under the auspices of the eminent flutist, Mr. Henry Farmer. A splendid programme has been prepared for the occasion, and the charming *prima donna*, Miss Generes, who created such a *furore* on her last appearance in this city, will give her valuable services on the occasion, and will sing selections from popular operas, and a number of arios and ballads. Mr. Leo Wheat will preside at the piano, and play favorite selections from the leading composers. The entertainment will be most agreeably varied by violin and flute solos by Professor Hollenburg and Mr. Farmer. The attendance is certain to be large and fashionable. Tickets may be had at Benson's (late Katzenbach's) music store, on Main street.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.—Memphis had another sensation in the earthquake line about two o'clock yesterday morning. The moon was shining brightly at the time and not a breath of air was stirring, with now and then a flash of "sheet-lightning." The earthquake was heralded by a low rumbling voice, and for a few seconds things shook lively. No damage was done except frightening a few people from their propriety, after awaking them suddenly out of their sleep.

A GREAT INCREASE.—The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, in New York, are doing the largest business in the city, the sales amounting to three times that of any other machine company. 4t

Parties wishing to put up fruit in stone jars that are sure to keep can be supplied cheap with jars at No. 40 Jefferson street by O. F. Prescott & Co. 2t

F. Y. Bockett has resigned the agency of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the Southwest.

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE, July 27, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather yesterday was warm and real summerish. In the afternoon a southwest wind brought heavy clouds, which gave promise of a shower, which began to fall just after dark, and cooled the atmosphere nicely. Business was only moderate yesterday.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" Rubicon, St. Louis.
" Silver Spray, Cincinnati.
" Julia, Vicksburg.
" Mary Houston, New Orleans.
" St. Francis, St. Francis river.
" T. H. Allen, Arkansas river.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Julia, St. Louis.
" Mary Houston, Louisville.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" T. H. Allen, Arkansas river.
" Rubicon, Vicksburg.
" Silver Spray, New Orleans.

IN PORT.

Belle Memphis, Des Arc and St. Francis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The rivers above are all declining. The Arkansas tributaries are also falling. Arkansas has plenty of water all the way out. Below Pine Bluff the banks are four feet out. The damage done by the recent high water is much less than has been reported. White river is falling, with the water getting rather thin above Augusta—not over six feet in the channel from there to Jacksonport. Boats are now only going to West Point on Little Red, and Searcy is therefore above navigation. The lower part of the river is still high from back water. St. Francis is high, and governed entirely by the Mississippi.

None of the packets arriving yesterday had trips to boast of. The Allen brought three bales of cotton from Arkansas river, the Cheek four from St. Francis, one bale and the Des Arc four bales with seven hundred sacks of corn. The latter article is a considerable item of export by the people of Arkansas.

The Belle Memphis is the regular mail packet for St. Louis this afternoon, Captain Dean in command. Willey Bros. have the office, and Will Dill on the wharf-boat passenger agent.

The Legal Tender goes out this afternoon as the packet for White river and all points to Jacksonport, connecting at Duvall's Bluff with the railroad for

Little Rock. Captain John Millen, formerly of the Joseph Elliott is in charge.

The Jo Dean is on the regular packet for St. Francis river this afternoon. Captain Brannon, the veteran of St. Francis river navigation, this is command, and Messrs. Clark and Berry are her financial officers.

The Great Republic left St. Louis on Saturday, and is due to-day on her way to New Orleans.

Captain Dick Lightburn has returned from his Northern tour; also Mr. Clark, of the St. Louis Packet Company.

The excursionists to Mammoth Cave arrived home Saturday evening, and speak in glowing terms of the elegant time they experienced. Several days' trip to the cave is ahead of Newport, Long Branch or Lookout excursions. Other parties are expected to go during the summer.

The wharf-boat of the Little Rock Railroad, stationed at Hopefield, has been docked and repaired, and is now ready for a long siege of hard work.

Work on the Shark is progressing.

The Lizzie Gill commenced loading at St. Louis for New Orleans yesterday.

The Sam Hale left Cincinnati Saturday, and should arrive here to-morrow. She returns to Cincinnati Friday next.

The Indiana leaves Louisville this evening for New Orleans.

The Virginia is unlucky. She broke both shafts above here, cut her chimneys in a gale at this wharf, and reached Louisville on Friday last in tow of the Panther, having been snagged on the way up, tearing her guards badly. She is a used up steamboat.

The raft of pine lumber mentioned Sunday as arriving from the head waters of the Wisconsin river on Thursday last, is not being removed from the water and piled on the levee to dry and be hauled to the lumber yards. The raft belongs to Captain Hugh McIndo, and contains 425,000 feet of lumber, which at $30 50 per thousand is worth nearly $15,000.

This arrival is so novel and unusual in these waters that a sketch of its career will be interesting to many readers. The logs were cut at Jerseyburl, near the source of the Wisconsin and some three hundred and fifty miles above its mouth, where thousands of choppers are at work every season in the immense pineries of that region, getting out timber for export. These choppers receive forty dollars per month and board. Their average daily work is 3000 feet of lumber. The logs are cut a mile or more from the river, hauled to the bank and left until the ice breaks, when they are tumbled over the bluff and floated to the sawmills. The river is filled with booms at short intervals along its entire course. These booms are made with stone piers, and the strongest timber lashed and dovetailed together, built at sharp angles from either side of the river, and are used to collect the logs of the different mills as they are floated down the stream. Each log is stamped with the private mark of its owner, and at every boom two men are stationed, to catch the logs as they pass, examine the mark, and if not their own send it on its floating course. Should the mark be the proper one the log is turned into the boom by the practiced hand of the driver, as these stationed men are termed. Drivers are skilled in their profession and receive as wages from four to six dollars per day. They must be daring and well trained, for at times their business is extremely perilous. They work with sharp spikes driven in their boots and with a pole in hand will sometimes jump on a single log, guide it over dangerous falls or rapids successfully, where skiffs and boats dare not venture. Several days' floating into the boom where it belongs. These booms extend nearly across the river from each side and only a space of forty or fifty feet is left open for the passage of logs, which are kept constantly coming down in vast numbers during the driving season, lasting about fifty days every spring. When the logs are sawed into lumber they are put into the river and formed into cribs by laying close together and across each other, after which sections are made of five or six cribs to be floated out to the Mississippi, where the rafts are lashed together. Lumber at the mills is worth eleven to fourteen dollars per thousand. An average of one dollar and fifty cents is required to form the cribs and pay for oars, pins, grubs, couplings and spring poles. A skillful pilot is needed on the first section which leads the way followed by dozens of others, guided by practical raftsmen to the point where rafts are made up. Forty to fifty days are occupied in getting the cribs out and the rafts ready for starting. Thirty-five more is generally necessary to bring the raft safely to St. Louis. Pilots and men are paid by the trip, the former receiving about $500 for his job and the latter from $90 to $150, according to their experience and skill. Some of the points along the Wisconsin are dangerous places for even rafts to run, and men are often drowned in the passage. At Little Ball Falls the greatest danger is met. The river is less than sixty feet wide at this place, with banks full thirty feet high and a fall of fifteen feet in less than two hundred yards. Sections are taken over this place, with ten or twelve men on each, and without vigilance it is required to prevent them from being carried under by the counter and cross currents below the rapids.

The average expense of taking lumber to St. Louis is six dollars per thousand. No insurance risks are taken on rafts, and those engaged in the business must take the risk themselves—which is by no means small, owing to many dangers, is not always profitable. The rafts are often run over by boats or get away, and much expense is often incurred in getting them together. With the exception of raft owners, few of those engaged in the trade are men of family. They are generally wild, reckless, daring men, fond of sport and hard work, passing their trip up the river after a run in playing cards and spending their money.

Most of the leaders or owners make money, and many get rich after passing years at the trade, and even then continue the business, for, like other marine professions, there is an enchantment about it that few can resist who have once become acquainted with the business. The raft of Captain McIndo was less than seven days in making the run from St. Louis to this point, and his hands were paid twenty-five dollars for the run. The captain expects to make something out of his present venture. As it has already been three months since he left home, and some time will elapse before he can return, he surely deserves a fair return of profit.

A Crowned Corpse.

A letter from Cracow gives the following details in connection with the late discovery of the remains of Casimer the Great in that city:

The King expired on the 5th of November, 1370, and his body was deposited in the Cathedral of Cracow, when a colossal monument was erected to his memory. No one supposed that the remains of the deceased monarch would be found in the church itself, because, according to ecclesiastical traditions, saints alone can be buried in the sacred edifice, and all hopes had been renounced of ever discovering the corpse. Lately the restoration of the monument, which had begun to decay under the action of centuries, was commenced, and soon blows on the front part of the base brought the missing remains to light; two tiles fell, a light inserted in the opening showed the crown and sceptre, and in the former the skull of the King. By enlarging the aperture some bones enveloped in purple cloth, tolerably preserved, were discovered. An opening was then made on the opposite side of the tomb, and the feet of the skeleton were found, the spurs in a perfect state and attached by leather straps. The scepter and globe are in silver, and crown and spurs in copper gilt and ornamented with precious stones. The skull is of red marble also. Scarcely a trace of the cloths remains except the iron bars which strengthened it, and to which the purple cloth had been attached. Five hundred years have totally devoured the wood. When a report of this discovery had been drawn up, and the celebrated painter Jesko Matejko had made a drawing of all the emblems, the tomb was again walled in by the Archæological Commission. The most important result of this event is the fact that the crown of the greatest King of the Piast family exists in the cathedral of the ancient Polish capital.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

FOR WHITE'S RIVER.

Memphis and White River Packet Company.
United States Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, Clarendon, Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
Will leave as above on TUESDAY, July 27, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents.
CAIRO.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
H. M. J. WARE, Master.
Will leave as above for the Packet
FRIDAY, July 30, at 5 P.M.
LARRY MARSHALL, Agent.

Memphis and St. Louis U. S. Mail Line.

For Helena, Napoleon, Vicksburg, Natchez and St. Louis.
One of the Company's fine Passenger Steamers will leave as follows:
Steamer BELLE MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 24, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 27, at 5 p.m.
Steamer MARBLE CITY, Thursday, July 29, at 5 p.m.
Steamer CITY OF CAIRO, Saturday, July 31, at 5 p.m.
Through bills of lading given for freight to and from all points via Memphis and St. Louis Packet Co. Boats land at foot of Monroe street.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FLEM. CALVERT, Supt.

U. S. Mail Line for Vicksburg.

MONDAYS and SATURDAYS.
One of the Company's fine passenger steamers will leave on the following days, making all way landings between Memphis and Vicksburg:
MARBLE CITY, Saturday, July 24, at 5 p.m.
RUBICON, Monday, July 26, at 5 p.m.
LUMINARY, Saturday, July 31, at 5 p.m.
JULIA, Monday, August 2, at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
St. Louis Wharf-boat, foot of Monroe street.
FLEM. CALVERT, Supt.'t.

Hale's Point Tri-weekly Packet.

COMMENCING on or about the 15th or September the Memphis and New Orleans Packet Company will run their fine side-wheel passenger steamer
ST. JOSEPH
Between Memphis and Hale's Point, leaving Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 5 o'clock p.m. Returning, will leave Hale's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock, arriving at Memphis early the following morning. Freight or passage apply to
HENRY W. SMITH, President.
FLEM. CALVERT, Superintendent.

Memphis and White River Packet Company.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
THE following elegant passenger packets of the above line will leave Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock p.m., for all the Little Red and White rivers as high up as Jacksonport:
TUESDAY,
DES ARC ..... John D. Elliott, Master
SATURDAY,
NATONA ..... W. J. Ashford, Master
Making close connections with the railroad at Duvall's Bluff for Little Rock and all points above on the Arkansas river; at Jacksonport with the Cotton Belt packets for Batesville and all points on Upper White river; also, for Pocahontas, Mo., and all points on Black and Upper Black rivers. Through bills of lading given for freight to all the above points. Freight received at all times at the wharf.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents.
No 2 Promenade street.
T. A. KENDIG,
20 Front street, Mosby Block. jy28

Regular Memphis and Friar's Point Tri-Weekly Packet.
The Well Known and Popular Passenger Steamer
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. Lee, will leave as above every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m. Apply on board. jy27

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

Summer Arrangement.
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
THE following elegant passenger boats of this line leave Memphis for Little Rock, as follows:
Str. THOS. H. ALLEN ..... Pritchard, master
Mondays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Str. OZARK ..... Blasiot, master
Fridays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Making close connection at Little Rock with splendid coaches for the CELEBRATED HOT SPRINGS, and with the fastest packets, which leave Little Rock Mondays, and Thursdays at 5 o'clock p.m.
FORT GIBSON ..... John Woodburn, master
CLARKSVILLE ..... Reasoner, master
Thus making two trips a week from LITTLE ROCK through to FORT GIBSON.
Through bills of lading given for freight to and from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.
Freight received at destination, at all stages of the river, without storing or other delay.
Any persons desiring to ship by this line from the North, East or West to any points on the Arkansas river, should have their goods consigned to "MEMPHIS AND ARKANSAS RIVER PACKET COMPANY," at Memphis. Office, 20 Front street, Mosby Block. Those shipping from New Orleans should consign to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, "mouth White river."
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
Office 20 Front street, Mosby Block.

COTTON A

ILY AVALANCHE

rival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
ail	2:20 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Express	10:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
ommodation	9:10 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
ixed train		5:00 a.m.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
	2:40 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Express	8:50 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
	8:50 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

ing car attached to Night Express trains ... goes through to Nashville, via Huntsville ... and Northwestern Railroad, without ...

...ound time fifteen minutes faster than city ... ation No. 264, Main Street; depot at head ... street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Mail	2:40 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Express	8:50 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

... makes direct connection for New ... and all points South.

... train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs, ... all points north of Grenada to Mississippi ... Railroad.

... Depot, Main street, and at the Depot. ... buses will call for passengers and check ... to any part of the city, by leaving orders ... Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

... to Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

West—Leave Memphis daily.....7:30 a.m.
East—Leave Madison.....2:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Sup't.

rival and Departure of Mails

...ART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, ... Nashville, and all cities ... East and South; Columbus, ... and Montgomery, Ala., ... all stations on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; Central, Mobile ... Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroad.....11:30 a.m.
...rrive at.....2:30 p.m.

...ART—For Cairo, Cairo, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West.....2:00 p.m.
...rrive at.....12:00 p.m.

...ART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at.....10:45 a.m.
...rrive at.....3:00 p.m.

...ART—For all stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson, and Southern Railroads, at.....10:45 a.m.
...rrive at.....3:00 p.m.

...ART—For all stations on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and branch roads at.....2:00 p.m.
...rrive at.....2:30 a.m.

...ART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (on Sundays excepted).....5:00 p.m.
...rrive at.....5:00 a.m.

...ART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Gaylesville, Ark., (Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday and ...).....11:00 a.m.
...rrive at.....10:00 a.m.

...ART—For Olive Branch and Hernando, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at.....3:00 p.m.
...rrive at.....1:00 p.m.

...ART—For Cane and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.
...rrive at.....10:00 a.m.

...ART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White ... (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
...rrive at.....9:00 a.m.

...ART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas, (semi-weekly) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.
...rrive at.....9:00 a.m.

...ART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....3:30 p.m.
...rrive at.....9:00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

TES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

...e rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents per half ounce or fraction thereof, and every letter or sealed ...age weighing one-half ounce or under, and ... cents for every additional half ounce, or ... fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps ... ces is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

...s postage on Pamphlets, occasional Publi... Book Manuscript and Proof Sheets ...rected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, ... Drawings, Blank Deeds, Labels and Sample ..., Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, ..., Paper, plain or ornamental; Photo... Paper, Playing Cards, Blank Cards, ... Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at ... rate of.....3 cents.
...kage, to one address, not exceeding ... ounces in weight.....2
...kage to one address, over 4 and not ... exceeding 8 ounces.....4
... package, to one address, over 8 and not ... exceeding 12 ounces.....5
... package, to one address, over 12 and not ... exceeding 16 ounces.....6
...l matters to which no specific rates are ... shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at ... rates of postage.

BOOKS

...s not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to ... address.....4 cents.
... over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces.....8
... over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces.....12
... over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces.....16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

...aled circulars, not exceeding 2 in num..., to one address.....2
...aled circulars, over 2 and not exceed... 4.....4
...aled circulars, over 4 and not exceeding 6.....6
...aled circulars, over 6 and not exceeding ...

TERRITORIAL.

...e postage on books, printed and miscella... matter for the Territories west of Kansas ...om this date, at the same rates for such ... matter in the States, and under the ... before. Postage rates are now equal ...ughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

...e quarterly rates: postage on newspapers, ... to subscribers, is on each four ounces or ... fraction thereof, five cents for weekly and ... semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, ... thirty cents for daily publications. On ... publications issued at other periods than ... mentioned, and not at regular intervals, ... action, one cent on quarterly, three cents ... monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly ... publications. Advance at the ... of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

...e money order system is recommended for ...ority, as a safe and cheap method of ...mitting small sums through the mails. ... are bonds not to be more than $50, ... per amounts can be transmitted to the same ..., at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

...ders not exceeding.....10 cents.
... over $20 and not exceeding $30.....15 " ...
... " 30 " " 40.....20 " ...
... " 40 " " 50.....25 " ...

...e money order office will be open from 9 ... a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

...IGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

...ction 6 act of March 3, That no Post... shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any ... packet or package, which shall weigh ... than four pounds, except books published ...ecalated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

...rticles of clothing, being manufactured of ... cotton, or linen, and completed in a ...age not exceeding two pounds in weight, ...essed to any non-commissioned officer or ... serving in the National armies, may be ... by mail at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ... or fraction thereof, to be in all cases pre...

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

LETTERS—15 cents per single rate of 15 ...mes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but un... or partially paid letters subject to a fine on ...

NEWSPAPERS—4 cents each if not exceed... oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 ... for each additional 4 oz. or fraction there... prepayment required.

BOOK PACKETS, PRINTS OF ALL KINDS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES—8 cents per 4 oz. or ... thereof, prepayment required. If, ...ever, the package in any article shall be in... ently prepaid, it will be nevertheless for... to its destination, charged with the due ... postage, and also subject to a fine on de... ...y.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

...nding all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

...e rates are the same as to Belgium and the ... with like conditions as to prepay... etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

LETTERS—28 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton and 36 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, ...yment compulsory. Newspapers, 4 cents; ..., 24 cents.

CANADA.

LETTERS—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and ... cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

LETTERS—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment ..., but unpaid or partially paid letters sub... to a fine on delivery.

NEWSPAPERS—2 cents per 4 oz. or fraction ..., prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples ...nts per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, or 8 cents ...ept mail via England,) prepayment re... But if unpaid or partially paid, they ... be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery. ... registrable fee on registered letters or ...ostal packets is 8 cents to all the above ...tioned countries, prepayment of postage ... compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

...f ounce letters, 21 cents prepaid, subject 60 ... of 8 cents additional if unpaid; newspa... not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Packets containing printed papers of ... kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, ... photographs, photographic sheets of ... etc., and Patterns and samples of mer... (including seeds and grain) when not ... 6 inches long, 4 inches wide, and ... 2 inches, if not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; ... exceeding 2 oz. and not ... 3 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 4 oz. an ad... 2 oz. 6 cents for every 4 ounces or ... thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

...ter, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, ... cents; three-quarters, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 1 ... per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

...mail via England, Belgium and Ger...

...ers, packet, or fraction thereof, ... unpaid or insufficiently ... subject to a fine, in addition ... postage, in the country of ...

...ers 4 and 8 each per 4 oz. or frac... required.

...ers of all kinds, and Patterns or ... 4 cents per 4 oz. or ... thereof required.

...ers of all kinds, and Patterns or ... 8 cents per 4 oz. or ... thereof, to be in all cases pre... money required.

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, July 26, 1869.

The general trade of the city remains moderate and none of the departments present anything of special interest. Merchants are giving their attention mostly to preparations for the fall business, such as laying in and arranging stocks, as money matters the tendency is still toward closeness, the outward drain of currency exceeding the receipts from the interior. There is little exchange making, but bankers continue to meet the demand without much trouble, checking on New York at ¼@¾ premium and on New Orleans at par. Our crop advices are generally good, the only drawback being drouth in some sections, and the prospects for fall and winter trade are very encouraging.

Gold continues dull, with dealers buying on a margin for shipment Eastward. As high as 135½ was allowed in one instance to-day, but small amounts generally commanded only 135@135¼. It opened at 135¾@135½ in New York, was 136¼ at noon, and closed at 137½.

City indebtedness is inactive from light offerings, but is improving slowly. Dealers bid 75@77 and ask 80@82 but are unable to do anything at these rates. County scrip commands only 65 as a general thing, though offered sparingly. Police scrip commands 84 and has brought 85 in a few instances.

In stocks and securities there is very little doing. The First National Bank sold to-day $10,000 in first mortgaged bonds of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad at 70, 15 Taylor & Rutland. It has $40,000 more of these securities on the market. In New York railway and express shares opened firm with a fair demand and closed as follows:

Canton	59
Western Union Telegraph	34½
Quicksilver	15
Pacific Mail	34½
Adams Express	90
Wells & Fargo Express	22½
American Express	42
United States Express	69
Merchants' Union Express	38½
New York Central	203½
Erie	20½
Hudson	197
Reading	100½
Michigan Central	128
Michigan Southern	90½
Illinois Central	142½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97½
Chicago and Rock Island	107½
Chicago and N. W. preferred	84½
Cleveland and Toledo	103½
Rock Island	103½
St. Paul	77½
St. Paul preferred	82½
Fort Wayne	102½
Ohio and Mississippi	30½

Government securities were quiet and closed without material change, quoted as follows:

Bonds of 1881	123½	124
5-20s of '62	120½	121
5-20s, new, of '64	120½	121
5-20s of '65	122	122½
5-20s, new, of '65	120½	120½
5-20s, new, of '67	120½	120½
5-20s, new, of '68	120½	120½
10-40 bonds	111½	111½
Pacific 6s	108	108½

The following are the rates paid by dealers for Southern securities:

M. & Charleston Railroad stock	88	
" " " 1st mort bonds	80	
" " " 2d mort bonds	77	
Memphis and Ohio " 6 per cent	90	
" " " 10 "	85	
" " " Stock	5	
" " " 6 per cent coup	80	
" " " 1st coup	90	
Miss. & Tenn. R. R. 1st mort bonds	73	
" " " 2d "	70	
" " " 1st coup	80	
" " " Stock	10	
Miss Central R R 1st mort bonds	70	
" " " 2d "	62	
" " " 1st coup	75	
" " " 2d "	65	
" " " Stock	15	
" " " Obligation due	73	75
Mem & L. R. R R 1st mort bonds	74	63
" " " 1st mor 8 per cent bonds		60
Mem & L. R. R R 1st mor 6 per cent coupons		60
Memphis and Little Rock R R 7 per cent Land bonds		60
Memphis and Little Rock R R 7 per cent coupons		60
Memphis City bonds, old		50
" " " new		50
" " " endorsed by M & Char. R R		68
Memphis City Bonds, endorsed by M & L. R R, and State of Tennessee		60
Memphis City bonds, unendorsed		50
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st short sterling 6 per cent bonds		68
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st short sterling 8 per cent bonds		75
Mobile & Ohio R R interest bonds		58
Mem. & Char. R R change notes		98
Miss & Tenn		42
Miss Central		85
New Orleans, Jackson & G N R R change		35

The Board of Directors of the First National Bank held a meeting Saturday afternoon and elected Newton Ford, Esq., to the position of Vice President, recently vacated by the death of C. P. Norris, Esq. The selection is a good one, and will give to the bank even greater character and influence. Mr. Ford is one of our oldest and most respected merchants.

The New York *Herald* of a recent date says:

The problem of gold may receive some light in the process of solution from the facts published in another column with reference to the extent of our imports and exports for 11 months of the last fiscal year. According to the figures preserved and compiled in the Bureau of the Statistics at Washington, it seems that the latter are only twenty millions less than the former, the calculation giving the data as they were received without reference to the difference of gold and currency values. While this difference is anything but flattering in comparison with 1858 it is more satisfactory than originally expected. It shows also that the ports other than New York have shipped about sixty million to foreign ports during the eleven months comprised in the statement. It is probably upon the anticipation of this state of things that the "bears" have sold gold "short" and prophesied its decline to 120 this year. Our German banking house sold large amounts of gold to-day against exports of 67's, which were quoted 81½ in London, leaving a small margin of profit, and at a still better price in Frankfort. The Scotia to-day took out $519,276 in specie, and the Weser, which sails to-morrow, has $250,000 engaged. The disbursements of coin interest to-day were $502,615.

The Secretary of the Treasury has finally decided to permit the substitution of 10-40s for 5-20s, or the exchange of any gold-bearing bonds now held as security for circulating notes on the basis hitherto adopted; the 10-40s to be received at 85 per cent of their par value, and all other six per cent gold-bearing bonds at 90 per cent. Six per cent currency bonds issued by the United States to the Pacific Railroad will not be received as security for the circulation of the National Banks. The exchange of gold-bearing bonds are subject hereafter to revision, if it shall be found that such exchanges are so frequent as to become onerous to the department.

JOTTOZ

Cotton Market.

The movement was very light and did not exceed 40 bales, which was taken mostly by two buyers at a basis of 31@32c for middling and 29c for strict ordinary. Below will be found latest advices from New York and Liverpool.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, July 26, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	67
Received previously	247,271
Received to-day	27
Total	247,298
Shipped previously	198,732
Shipped to-day	
Stock on hand	48,566

Receipts—per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 9 bales; Mississippi and Tennessee, 8; river, 10.

Exports—per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 6 bales.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, July 26, 10:30 a.m.—Cotton market opens firm and nominal in prices. Ordinary, 28d; good ordinary, 29c; low middling, 32c; middling, 33c; good middling, 34c.

1:40 p.m.—Cotton market dull and nominal in price. Sales so far to-day 150 bales.

3:55 p.m.—Cotton market closed steady. Ordinary, 27c; good ordinary, 29c; low middling, 32½c; middling, 34c; good middling, 34½c. Sales to spinners 302 bales; contracts made for 100 bales low middling deliverable October, at 32c; 500 bales low middling deliverable December, private terms.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 26, 11:15 a.m. Cotton market opens a shade firmer at 12¾d for middling uplands and 12¾ for Orleans; estimated sales for day 12,000 bales.

4 p.m. Cotton market closed firm at 12¾d for middling uplands and 12¾d for Orleans. Sales for the day 12,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

ALE, BEER, ETC.—Market quiet, as follows: Sands' pale cream ale, per half bbl, $10 50; lively or old brown stock, $11; tart or sweet porter, $11; lager beer, $11; do. per quarter bbl, $6; ale, per doz. quarts, $4; do pints, $2 25.

APPLES—Shippers are in the market at $1@1 75 per bbl, loose, but complain of light receipts. One wagon load of choice brought $2.

BUTTER—Inactive and unchanged; choice Western selling slowly at 30@32c and common neglected and nominal.

BACON—The market rules stiff at an advance, jobbers holding clearsides at 19@19½c with shoulders generally 15@15½c, though there is considerable country cured meat in market at prices 1@1c lower.

BRAN—There were light receipts today, with slow sales on levee at $20 per ton.

BAGGING—A very light movement in heavy Kentucky at 23@25c, is reported.

BEANS—Navy dull at $1 75 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Inactive and unchanged with tendency rather upward than otherwise. In store green is $4 25@4 50, and kiln dried $4 75@5 per bbl.

CORN—The demand was active and prices ruled higher notwithstanding liberal receipts. Sales on levee were 940 sks shelled at 90c.

COFFEE—Market steady with a moderate demand. Rio, 19@20c; parched do, 30c, and Java, 35@38c.

CRACKERS—Baker's prices by the package are as follows: Pilot bread per lb, 5c; butter crackers, 6½; water do, 6c; soda do, 7@8c; Boston do, 8c; picnic do, 8c; sugar do, 11c; ginger do, 14c; lemon do, 14c; cream do, 14c; carolina do, 17c; macaroni snaps, 35c; crackpell biscuit, —.

CANDY—Manufacturers' prices to the trade are 18c@18½c for stick and 22c for plain fancy, but in executing small orders 1@2c higher is charged.

CORNED BEEF—Dominick's best, $15 per half bbl and $8 per quarter.

COTTON YARNS—Standards are quoted quiet and steady, as follows: No. 400, 22@23c; No. 500, 20@ 21c; No. 600, 18@19c; No. 700, 16@17c.

CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, SAUCES, ETC—Inactive and generally nominal. We quote Cove oysters, 1 lb. cans, $1 55@1 60 and 2 lb. cans $2 55@2 60 per dozen; spiced, $1 50@5 50; lobsters, 1 lb. $2 25; condensed milk, $14 50 per case of 4 dozen; tomatoes, $2 25; peaches, 2 lbs., $4 35@4 50; pears, $3 50 strawberries, $4; pineapples, $4 25@ 4 50; cherries, $3 75; brandy peaches, $5 75@6; brandy cherries, imported, —; sardines per can—small, $1@1 50; large, $3@3 50@3 75; pickles, in jars, pints, per dozen, $2 75; quarts, $3 75; half gallons, $5 50; pepper sauce, per dozen, $1 25@1 50; tomato catsup, $1 25@2 50; genuine Worcester sauce, $5; imitation, $3@3 50; lemon sugar, per dozen, $4 50@5.

CEMENT—Steady and fairly active. Louisville, $2 70@3; Rosedale, $4@4 25, per bbl, in store.

DRIED FRUIT—Supplies are scarce and medium six peaches are worth 6c; bright halves are 8@9c. M. R. raisins, $3 50 per box; layer do, $3 75. Prunes, 15c; Italian plums, 35c.

EGGS—There are many inferior in market which sell at various prices, but good and fresh move moderately at 12½@15c per dozen.

FLOUR—Good super and extras continue in good demand and there is a brisk movement at $6@7 75 per bbl, though fancy continues dull at $9 50@ 10. New Clarksville is arriving.

FIRE BRICK—$56 6 per hundred.

GREASE—In demand and at 6@9c per lb in quality.

GRAIN BAGS—Choice second hand gunnies are selling at 15c; Hamilton, 2 bushel, 40c; Ark wright, 2 do, 50c; Jute, 2 to 3 bushels, 25, 30, 35 and 40c; duck, same size, 55, 65, 75, and 85c.

GRITS—Dull at $4 60@5 25 ? bbl, as in quality.

HIDES—Prices are steady with a good demand. Flint per lb, 12c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10c; green, 7@8c; deerskins, 25@30c; sheep skins, 25@c $1 each.

HAY—A scant supply with prime to choice timothy $28@30 per ton, in store

HAIR—Plastering hair is $2 75 per bale of 40 lbs., in store.

IRON TIES—Supplies continue to arrive for the fall trade, Prices are nominal at 7c per lb.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ? lb, 42@46c; hemlock sole, 25@35c; French calf skins ? dozen, $50@80; American do, $30@50; linings per doz., $8 50@12; toppings, $12@15.

LARD—There is a moderate demand with firm prices at 19½@20c for tierce; 21¼ for keg and 22@22½c for caddies.

LIME—In store prices are as follows: Cape per bbl, $1 70@1 80; Alabama, $2; Utica, $1 75; Ohio river, $1 50.

MOLASSES—The market is steady and prices range from 50@55c, according to quality. Small packages are 5@10c per gallon, over these quotations.

NAILS—Prices continue steady at $4 60 per hundred for tenpenny.

OILS, ETC—Quiet. Prices by the bbl are as follows: Carbon per gal, 33@34c; raw linseed, $1 18; boiled linseed $1 23; train, $1 15; neat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

OATS—Receipts light with a corresponding demand and sales slow at 82½@85c in store.

ONIONS—Dull at $3 50@4 per bbl, shipping order.

PORK—Holders generally ask $35 for mess but there are sellers at $34 50 and little doing. Rumps and jowls are nominal.

POTATOES—Shipments are in the market at $1@1 30 per bbl; loose, and one party would have paid $1 50 for a large amount for immediate shipment.

POULTRY—The market is fairly supplied with sales at $3@4 per dozen for young chickens and hens.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—White lead per 100 lbs, $10@14, according to quality; putty per lb, 6@7c; patent dryers, 16@18c; turpentine per gallon, 65c; linseed oil, raw $1 18; do. boiled $1 23.

POWDER—Quiet at $5 50 per keg, for rifle.

PLASTER—New York per bbl, $4 50, in store.

SUGAR—The market is firm with a disposition to ask higher rates. Hard refined, 17½@18c; soft do, 15½@17c; open kettle Louisiana, common to choice, 11½@14c; clarified Louisiana, 15½@17c).

SALT—Market quiet and steady. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@2 75, large do, $3 30@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 60@ 3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

SNUFF—Garrett's bottles, ? case, $15 00@18.

SHOT AND LEAD—Drop per lb, 9@ 10c; buck, 12@13c; buck and lead, 11@ 12c per lb.

STOCK—Demand still light, 2@3c per ... the latter for choice. Mixed cows, $25 @60. Sheep, $1 50@6 per head. Lambs, $3 50@4.

SODA—Inactive. American, 7c; English, 6@6½c in kegs and boxes.

SPICES—Nutmegs per lb, $1 20@1 40; cloves, 55c; pepper, 30c; cayenne 50c per box, $1 20; allspice per lb, 30@ 35c; mustard, choice Kentucky, per lb, 50c in 5 lb and 60c in 1 lb cans.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb, as to quality.

TOBACCO—There is an inquiry for leaf tobacco and 25@c per lb is offered for lugs; 6@10c for medium; 10@15c for fair and 15@24c for fair bright yellow.

TAR—Quiet. Pine, per dozen kegs, $5@5 50.

TALLOW—In demand for shipment at 9@10c per lb.

TIN PLATE, ETC—I C, 10x14, per box, $13; do 14x20, $14; I X, 10x14, $16 50; do 14x20, $17 50; block tin, per lb, 49@ 50c; pig lead, 11½@12c.

WHEAT—City millers are in the market at $1 25 per bushel for No. 2. Receipts light.

WHISKY—Inactive and unchanged, with common rectified in first hands 65c@$1 25 per gallon. Highwines, $1.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill's $2 20@2 25 per dozen.

Memphis Dry Goods Market.

Brown Cottons—Aspinock, 3-4, 8½; Pepperill N, 3-4, 13½; Graniteville, 7-8, 13½; Rock Factory, 7-8, 11; Virginia, 7-8, 12; Pepperill O, 7-8, 14½; Atlantic A, 4-4, 17; Pepperill B, 16; Stark A, 4-4, 17; Massale BB, 16; Augusta, 4-4, 16; Standard, 4-4, 18½; Ashland, 4-4, 10; Monadnock, 10-4, 47½; Old Colony 10-4, 40; Pepperill, 10-4, 55.

Brown Drills—Petersburg, 15; Baltimore, 17½; Stark A, 18½; Graniteville, 18.

Osnaburgs—Southern, 7-8, 15½; Santee, 7-8, 18; Falmouth, 7-8, 19; Granite, 7-8, 21; Troupe, 7-8, 22.

Cotton Bags—Hamilton, 2 bushels, 40; Arkwright, 2 bushels, 50. Heavy Ducks—Twilled, 30; plain, 28½; seamless, 20 inch, 21.

Bleached Cottons—Canoe ¼, 9½c; Union ¼, 9½c; Barnsby ¼, 12½c; Washington ¼, 12c; Continental ¼, 12c; Lippit ¼, 11½c. White Stone 4-4, 18½c; Red Bank 4-4, 14c; Greene 4-4, 14c; Peabody 4-4, 14c; Hope 4-4, 16c; Lonsdale 4-4, 19c; Androscoggin 4-4, 19c; Fruit of the loom 4-4, 19c; Monadnock 10-4, 47½c; Lowell 10-4, 50c; Allendale 10-4, 58½c; Pillow case 42 to 45 inches, 20@25c.

Tickings—Pittsfield ¼, 11½c; Ridley ¼, 14c; Phœnix ¼, 15c; Lancaster ¼, 15½c; Brown ¼, 18½c; Conestoga ¼, 23½c; Eagle ¼, 21½c; Conestoga 4-4, 27c; Roanoke 4-4, 37½.

Osnaburg plaids—Maryland, 12½c; Deleware, 16c; Louisiana, 15c; Cumberland, 19c; Rappahanoc, 20½c; Kentucky, 22c; Texas, 25c; Tennessee, 27c.

Spun Cotton—400, 22c per dozen; 500, 20c per dozen; 600, 18c per dozen; 700, 16c per dozen.

Ginghams—Roanoke, 14½c; heavy domestic, 15c; Scotch, 25 to 30c.

Prints—Atlantic, 7½c; Adriatic, 9½c; Arnold, 10c; Amoskrag, 11½c; American, 12c; Allen, 12c; Sprague's, 12½c; pinky purple, 13½c; Furniture ¼, 20c; do. ½, 18c.

Spool cotton—Coats' per dozen, 95c; Swarts' 50c; Victoria, 8c; Sea Island, 35c.

Skirt braid, 75 to 80c per dozen.

Hoop Skirts—1 inch tape, 20 springs, $5 per dolen; 25 springs, $6 25 per dozen; 30 springs, $7 per dozen; Travista B 20 springs, $6 00 per dozen; 25 springs, $7 50 per dozen; 30 springs, $8 50 per dozen.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Alchohol—98 per cent—$2 25.

Acid—Acetic, Am. U. S. P. 30c; do. Benzoic, 60c; do. Citric, $1 35; do. Tartaric, powdered, 95c@$1.

Alum—6@7c.

Arrowroot, Cape, prime, 30c; do. Scocotrine True, $1 10.

Ammonia, Aqu, 20°, 16c; Carb; English, in jars, 26c.

Aniseed—Italian, 40c.

Arsenic—Powdered, 12c.

Arnica—Flowers, 30c.

Arrow Root—Bermuda, 25c; do. St. Vincent, 25c.

Assafœtida—65@60.

Balsam Copaiba—Para, $1 10; do. Tolu $1 50.

Bark—Red True, powdered, $2 10; yellow, powdered, 60c; do. Elm, 18c; do. Elm ground, 20c.

Bay Rum—Per gallon, $3 75.

Blue Vitriol—16.

Borax—Refined, 45@48c.

Brimstone Roll—8 to 9c.

Buchu—Short, 40c; long, 65c.

Calomel—1 lb bottles, $1 25.

Camphor—Refined, $1 30@1 35.

Cantharides—Powdered, $2.

Canary Seed—14 to 16c.

Caraway Seed—30c.

Castor Oil—Per gallon, $3 50.

Chamomile Flowers—Roman, 55 to 60c.

oz. German, 45@50c.

Chinoidine, P and W, 24c.

Chlorate Potassa, 65c.

Clorofarm—Squibbs, (Extra) $1 60.

Cochineal—Honduras, silver'd $1 60 to $1 65.

Colocynth, 75c.

Copperas, 3½ to 4c.

Coriander Seed, 18c.

Cream Tartar—Powdered, pure, 57@65c.

Cudbear, 40 to 45c.

Cubebs, 35@40c.

Epsom Salts, 8 to 9c.

Flax Seed—Ground, 10c.

Ginger—African, 24 to 26c; do. Jamaica, 42 to 46c.

Glycerine—Bowers, 95c; do. Vienna, 65c.

Gum Arabic—1st select, $1 10; do. sorts, sifted, 65c; Gum Benzoin, 75c; Gum Catechu, 22c.

Indigo—Manilla, genuine, $1 60 to $1 75.

Spanish Float, $1 80 to $1 90.

Iodide Potash—1 lb bottles, $5 50 to $5 75.

Ipecac Root—Rio, $3 to $3 10; powdered, pure, $8 @ $9 50.

Lead, $1 50@1 70.

Madder, 23c.

Morphine, P. and W., $11@11 50.

Nutmegs, $1 60@1 65.

Oil Bergamont, $6 50; Oil Cassia, $4 25@ 4 25; oil Olive, per gallon, $2 50; oil peppermint, $5@5 50.

Gum Opium, $16 50@17.

Pepper—Cayenne, 40c; ground, pure, 50c. Black pepper, 22c. Pil. Hydrarg, 65c; mento, 38c.

Quinine, P. and W., $2 40@2 50.

Rhubarb, E. J., $2@3 25.

Castile soap, 20@22c.

Sal Soda, 4@4½c.

Bi Carb Soda, 8½@9c.

Sugar Lead, 30@35c.

Sulphur Flour, 8½@9c.

Root and Shoe Market.

Men's W. B. kip brogans	$1 25 @1 75
" Bachelor's super kip	1 50
" L. and B. kip	1 50 @2 00
" " split	1 25 @1 50
" " buff	1 50 @2 00
" " calf	2 25 @2 75
" buff balls	2 25 @2 75
" calf "	2 25 @2 75
" pegg boots	2 50 @3 00
" sewed "	3 00 @3 50
Boys' kip pegg "	2 00 @2 50
" split "	1 50 @2 00
Youths' buff pegg "	2 25 @2 50
" split "	1 75 @2 00
Childs' "	1 25 @1 50
Women's " kip	1 75 @2 00
" " buff	1 12 @1 50
" " calf	1 50 @2 25
" pebbled grain balls	1 25 @1 75
Misses' " pegg balls	1 25 @1 50
" " buff	1 00 @1 50
" " calf	1 50 @2 25
Boys' kip pegg brogans	1 25 @1 50
" split "	1 00 @1 25
Youths' and kip pegg brogans	1 00 @1 25
Child's balmorals	80 @1 15
Ladies' sewed kid and goat balls	1 75 @2 00
" " calf and buff "	1 50 @2 00
Misses' " kid and goat "	1 50 @2 00
" " calf and buff "	1 25 @1 75

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We congratulate our friends of the Memphis AVALANCHE upon the recent enlargement and much improved appearance of that vampous, pushing and entertaining journal. It is now of exceptional in typography and general make-up of its departments. In all respects the AVALANCHE, of the 12th, is a model newspaper.—*Nashville Banner.*

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MEMPHIS AVALANC